

INSTITUTE FOR
RESEARCH IN
SOCIAL SCIENCE

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 38

CHARLOTTE, N. C., AUGUST 14, 1930

No. 24

Keep Your Looms Young

With Draper-made repair parts you can maintain the original condition of your Northrop looms permanently. They are made to fit. Putting them on the loom does not disarrange other parts.

Some loom parts break; some wear out. Replacing them with parts made with the same accuracy of design and finish keeps your repaired loom like a new loom.

And then there are improvements. Our research department is at work on them all the time. They are standardized. They fit. You take no chance. Other parts are not disarranged when you apply them. Many of these improvements come to you as straight repairs. Some you have to buy as entire mechanisms. Either way they fit.

With mongrel repairs you are always in danger of expensive fitting—that usually gets some of the standard parts out of shape or out of place or just enough off some other way so that the operation of the loom is just a little less efficient than before.

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Draper repair parts fit Draper machines. They keep them young.

DRAPER CORPORATION

Hopedale Massachusetts

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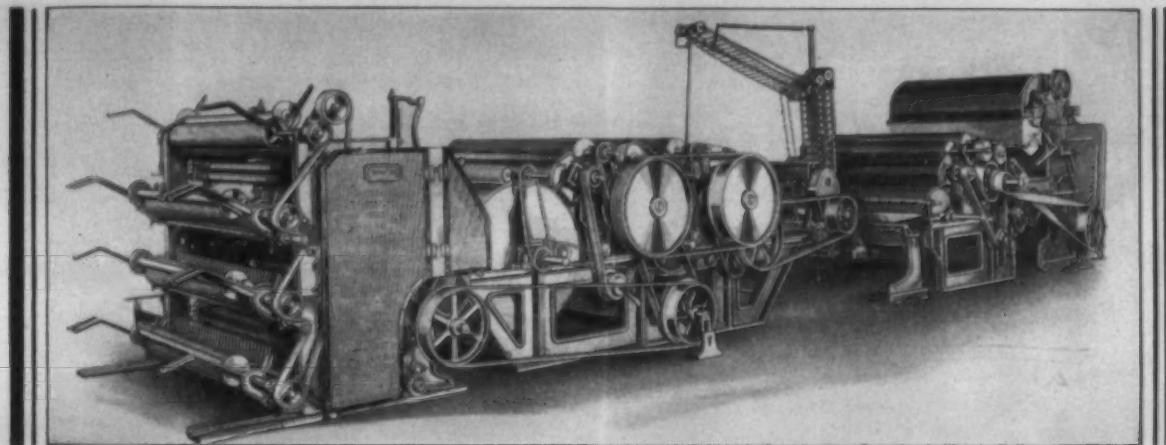
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***Another new WHITIN product
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1. Production equal to or greater than is possible on a standard set of large cards.
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WHITIN MACHINE WORKS
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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

ATLANTA, GA.

August 14, 1930

Republic Cotton Mills bought CAPACITY seven years ago



In 1923 Parks-Cramer Promised

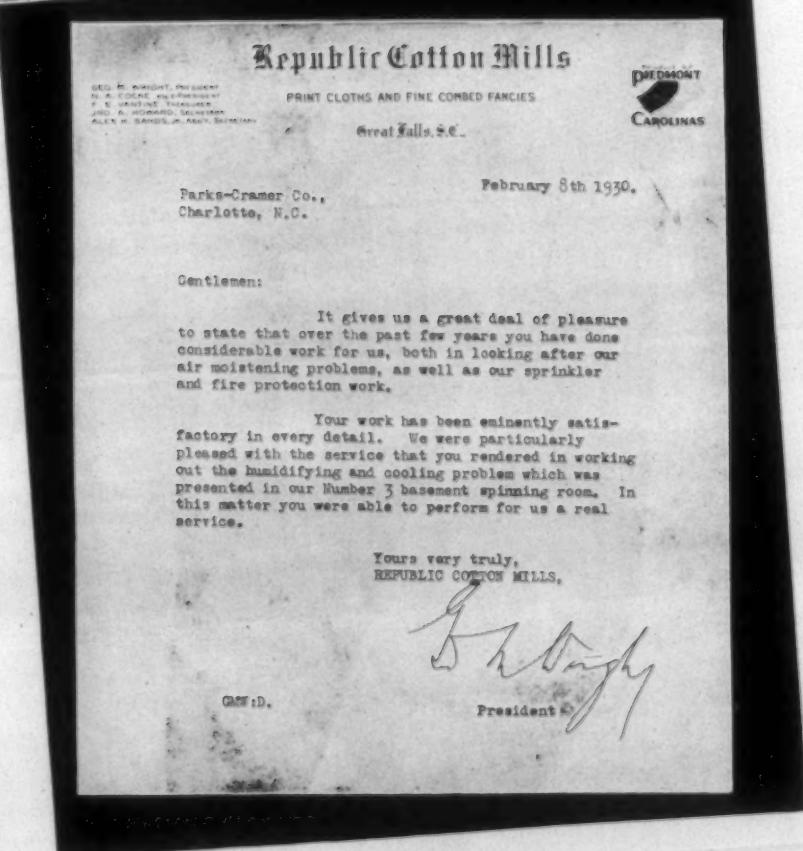
"70% humidity in all rooms except weaving;
90% humidity in the weave room;
Evaporative capacity 6500 pounds of water per hour;
Fifteen million cubic feet of air handled per hour;
Power consumption not to exceed 36 H. P."

It Was Delivered!

Since then we've done a big piping job and installed a **Central Station equipment** in the **basement spinning room** shown above. This was a very difficult job requiring some real humidification engineering.

Republic Likes It!

Mr. Wright's letter proves that Humidifying apparatus should be bought to **capacity specifications**, and guarantees should mean something.



Parks-Cramer Company

FITCHBURG, MASS. CHARLOTTE, N. C.
CANADA: Parks-Cramer Westaway Co., Ltd., Main and McNab, Hamilton, Ont.; 455 Craig West, Montreal, P. Q.
CHINA: Elbrook, Inc., Shanghai; Pekin; Tientsen. GREAT BRITAIN, IRELAND: Cook & Co., Manchester, Ltd., 18, Exchange Street, Manchester, England. CONTINENTAL EUROPE: Compagnie Ingersoll-Rand, Paris, France, INDIA: Ingersoll-Rand (of India) Ltd., Bombay, Calcutta. MEXICO: Sr. Don Fernando Caraves, Apartado 1100, Mexico City.

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Reduce sales resistance and increase business by using colors that buyers want

We recently mailed a letter to 2800 retailers and 600 wholesalers, asking the following questions:—

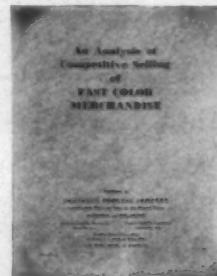
- 1 In order to eliminate such misleading terms as "tub-fast" and "commercially fast," would it be a help to you as a buyer if converters and manufacturers using Franklin Process Guaranteed Fast Colors would identify their samples in their lines by a Guarantee Label like the attached — thus enabling you to know the fastest colors at sight when buying?
- 2 In order to reduce customer complaints and to make selling in your department easier, would you like to have the individual pieces in your orders labeled like the converter's or manufacturer's samples you bought from — thus showing your own customers that the colors are Guaranteed the Fastest Obtainable by the yarn dyer, Franklin Process Company.

We received 339 (or 12%) answers from retailers and 91 (or 15%) from wholesalers. In both cases 85 to 88% of those firms answering voted "YES" to both questions. The other 12 to 15% voted with one or two exceptions "YES" to either one question or the other. This is an overwhelming majority in favor of Franklin Process Fast Color Identification.

Because of this demand and because of Franklin Process service and quality, converters specify Franklin Process colors when sending inquiries to the mills. They place their business with mills who are known to run Franklin Process Colors, because in many cases they identify these colors with the Franklin Process Fast Color label when offering them to buyers.

Franklin Process Colors are widely advertised to the retail, wholesale and cutting trades — by full color pages in the leading dry goods magazines, by spring and fall campaigns in the dry goods newspapers and also by direct mail. They are the only colors in yarn dyed fabrics known to cutters, wholesalers and retailers.

Sales naturally follow the line of least resistance. Franklin Process Colors and Franklin Process quality are known to buyers. They not only meet with less resistance, but they are actually demanded in many cases.



Mills who use Franklin Process Colors get their share of this demand, which is the lion's share of the market.

Whether you are now using Franklin Process Colors or not, send and get the full details regarding the Franklin Process Fast Color Identification Plan, the plan that enables you to share in the greater demand for Franklin Process Colors. A copy of this plan will be forwarded on request free of charge to any mill executive.

Write on business stationery or use the coupon

FRANKLIN PROCESS IDENTIFIED FAST COLORS

Main Office and Plant: FRANKLIN PROCESS CO., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

New York Office: 40 WORTH STREET

Branch Plants at PHILADELPHIA, GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA, CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE

FRANKLIN PROCESS COMPANY, Providence, R. I.

Company

Please send me, without obligation, details of the Franklin Process Fast Color Identification Plan.

Business

Address

Ad. 364

Signed

Title

Fast Color Identity is Now the Master Salesman

LESTERSHIRE SPOOLS EARN PROFITS AT THE

VITAL
POINT

WHERE the yarn unwinds...the vital point. Here even tension saves the costly stretches, breaks, thin spots and bunching.

The answer is *true spools*.

Lestershire Spools...precision accuracy in every dimension...correct traverse for perfect, even winding...the yarn drawn off at steady, uniform tension.

Lestershire Spools...for uninterrupted production of quality fabric. True spools are true economy.

Satisfaction Guaranteed

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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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CHARLOTTE, N. C., AUGUST 14, 1930

No. 24

Cotton Crop of the United States for 1929-1930

From Annual Report of SECRETARY H. G. HESTER, of New Orleans Cotton Exchange

THE commercial crop of the United States (that is, the number of bales marketed) for the year ending July 31st, 1930, amounted to 14,513,672 bales, showing a decrease under the marketing for 1928-29 of 1,271,684, an increase over 1927-28 of 69,738 and a decrease under 1926-27 of 4,692,257.

The decrease compared with last year was entirely in Texas, only the other Gulf States showing a gain, while the Atlantic States were practically the same.

The figures in round numbers, are: Texas, under last year, 1,510,000 bales; other Gulf States 304,000 over last year; Atlantic States under last year 65,000.

These comparisons, it must be remembered, refer to the commercial crop or amount marketed, and not to growth. In other words, the growth, as indicated in the table below was 15,764,000, whereas the commercial crop was 14,514,000, or 1,250,000 bales less.

The crop was a shade better than last year with probably not so great a quantity of low grades, though, as a whole, the average was not appreciably different.

In Texas and Oklahoma, the average was middling to strict middling; in Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi, middling, though the Memphis district, which embraced handlings from most of the Gulf States, reported an average of strict low middling, while in the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama and Virginia, the average was strict low middling to middling with a leaning towards strict low middling.

From the Atlantic Seaboard there are reports of staple somewhat better than last year.

The season has been the most remarkable on record. It started with an unprecedented rush of cotton to market, until by the close of October nearly seven and a half million bales had been shipped from plantations, comparing with about six million, six hundred thousand last year and about six million, six hundred thousand in the monster crop season of 1926-27. Meanwhile, the demand for American cotton abroad had lapsed in favor of cheaper foreign growths, and consumption by domestic mills, which had run ahead of last year handsomely up to the close of October, seriously decreased from month to month during the remainder of the season.

The appointment of a Senate committee which met in December to investigate alleged over-speculation in a market which was suffering from want of speculative confidence had no influence. This was followed later on by the operations of the government farm board, which in its attempt to check the downward course of values, entered into a huge speculation, taking, it is stated, upwards of a million and a quarter of bales to be held off the market until such time as it may deem proper to sell. Whatever may be the result of the farm board's efforts

to help the market in the future, the fact remains that it has appeared to have no influence on market values thus far, as the season closes at the lowest point, the average July value of middling, seven-eighths inch staple, in the ten designated markets showing a decline of 6.08 cents a pound, or, say, more than thirty dollars a bales.

Columns upon columns have been published in the public prints seriously criticising the United States Government for going into business in competition with its private citizens. The final outcome, of course, remains to be seen, though similar efforts in the past by other governments have resulted in failure. Naturally individual speculators are averse to competing with the government and what with the constant interference by Congress and the operation of the farm board, the life of speculation or investment has been more or less stifled. How far the farm board might have benefitted values, however, had not other influences tended to offset their efforts, is problematical. Low prices for silver, copper, rubber and other basic articles the world over, the upset affairs in India, troubles in China and unfavorable conditions elsewhere abroad, have all tended to reduce the world's purchasing power. These, it is contended have taken a serious part in causing the decline in cotton which may have been more pronounced but for the farm board's operations. For these reasons, it is probably as well to await further events and final operations by the farm board before passing final judgment.

What with the unfavorable conditions on all sides, we have not only done a poor business but we have failed to sell our production to such an extent that our carry-over in this country has been increased by 2,164,000 bales.

The question as to which is best for farmer and consumer alike, stabilization, or the natural ups and downs of the world market, is perhaps in a fair way of solution.

Of the exports, which in round numbers amounted to 6,853,000 bales (a falling off from last year of 1,427,000) Germany again led with 1,797,000, a reduction from last year of 153,000. We sent to Great Britain, 1,260,000, which was under last year by 593,000. France took 827,000 bales, which total was ahead of last year by 27,000; to Italy we exported 673,000, a decrease of 57,000. Our exports to the Orient were 277,000 bales under last year, amounting to 1,247,000 against 1,524,000. Reference is made to details of exports by countries printed elsewhere.

As above stated the average grade of the crop was strict low middling to middling, and the average price obtained for the crop, exclusive of linters, based on the ten markets designated by the secretary of agriculture was 16.85 cent per pound, a larger average than would seem to be justified by the twelve months' course of the

(Continued on Page 10)

Some Results Obtained From Modern Machinery

By ALABAMA

KEEPING the quality of the product up and the cost per pound down are two of the greatest problems we have before us today. While modern equipment will help to solve these two problems to a certain extent, we have to change some of our systems and practices to suit this modern equipment if we realize the benefits from it that we have a right to expect. We never have been able to make warp and filling that will give the modern loom the chance to give us the production and quality that we should get, as we have never been able to eliminate the defects. Some of us maintain a fairly good production by starting up our looms very early in the morning and running them through the noon hour. But this is not modern management by any means. When we get the quality of our warp and filling to the point where looms with automatic filing changes and mechanical stop motions run 98 minutes out of 100 and produce first quality cloth then we will have something to compliment ourselves for. Until then we should keep hunting for troubles.

Some of the mills have not as yet availed themselves of any of the improved equipment. Some have taken advantage of part if not all of the improvements, which include better preparatory machinery, long draft organization, rewound filling, automatic spooling and high speed warping. These are in line with the demands that are made of us as their intentions are to eliminate defects, increase production, improve the quality, and lower the cost per pound. But they will fall short of some of their usefulness if we don't study them carefully and learn how to use them to best advantages.

To get 98 per cent efficiency in the weave room requires warp and filling that is 98 per cent perfect. The closer we can come to this depends on what condition our cotton is in at the time these machines have to use it, especially at the preparatory or lapping department. We all know that very few defects in the laps are finally overcome at any of the succeeding processes. There is no question but that most defective work comes both directly and indirectly from improper mixing and conditioning of the stock before it is started through the picker room machines.

The first requisite for 100 per cent weaving is in getting good uniform staple, i. e., staple that does not vary in length so that it will draw evenly. We all know that some of the strongest staple we get is very often found in some of the very low grades, which makes it necessary to do more cleaning before we attempt to put it into laps, if we expect to get good clean work out of it. Now, in order to clean the cotton thoroughly it is necessary that we equalize the moisture content in order to bring the cotton to as near a normal state as possible. This can be done in several ways. The easiest way being to store the bales of cotton with ties removed in a room that has plenty of dry air circulation. The best way is to blow the cotton into ageing bins and let it stay in them until the fibres have time to come back to normal shape and also take on the amount of moisture that it is likely to have throughout the mill. The more bales that can be opened at one time makes the mixing more complete, provided it is done right. When the mill makes a practice of using more than one grade of cotton every mix should have the same average, which is the only

sure way of avoiding streaky cloth from different colored thread in both the warp and filling yarns. The waste that has to be put back into the work also is calculated to give us trouble if it is not mixed thoroughly with all the cotton. Several of the mills have overcome the bad effects from reworked waste by mixing it with a special machine instead of trusting it to judgment of the operatives.

CLEANING THE COTTON

The problem of cleaning the cotton has become more complex since we have been forced to use cheaper grades in order to meet competition among ourselves as well as from the outside, which has created a demand for a better method of cleaning or one that can do more cleaning in a gentle way. Twenty-five years ago the usual opening and picker room equipment in the average mill of this country consisted of a breaker with automatic hopper feeder, intermediate, and finisher lapper. Sometimes the bale breaker was included in some of the large mills. We thought the only thing necessary to do to the stock in order to prepare it for use was to beat it as much as possible with a sharp 2-blade beater set very close to the feed rolls, and give the apron man a good bawling out when we caught only three laps running on the aprons. In looking through one of my old memorandum books that I used in 1909, I find the following data which refers to the opening and picker room of a mill that I took charge of.

The equipment consisted of 3 breakers with automatic feeders, 3 intermediates single beater, 2 blades and 3 finishers, single beater, blades. The weight per yard of the laps was, breaker, 16 oz.; intermediate, 15 oz., and finishers, 14 oz. The production per machine was, breaker, 2900; intermediates, 2700, and finishers, 2500. The draft of the machines was, breaker, 2.00; intermediates, 4.27, and finishers, 4.28. The beater speeds were the same on all the machines, which was 1450 revolutions per minute, with the following setting: break, 5-16"; intermediate, 1-4", and finisher, 3-16". The treatment the stock received in beats per inch can be seen by the following calculations. The total beats per day of 10 hours was $1450 \times 2 \times 10 \times 60 = 1,740,000$ on each one of the machines. The total inches of stock passing through the feed rolls of the breaker was

$$\frac{2900 \times 16 \times 36}{16 \times 2} = 52,200$$

The beats per inch were

$$\frac{1,740,000}{52,200} = 33.3$$

The beats per inch at the intermediates were

$$1,740,000 \div \left(\frac{2700 \times 16 \times 36}{15 \times 4.27} \right) = 71.6$$

The beats at the finishers were

$$1,740,000 \div \left(\frac{2500 \times 16 \times 36}{14 \times 4.28} \right) = 71.06$$

The total beats per inch that the cotton received in

going through the machines was $33.3 + 71.6 + 71.06 = 175.96$.

The system of conditioning the cotton was to open up 10 or more bales at a time and throw it up into a pile by hand. The spinning scavenger waste, together with the roving after it had been put through the thread extractor, was mixed in the pile. But the lap ends, doffer waste, and sliver waste was thrown in the hoppers. The moisture content or regain was not taken very seriously with the average mill man at this time, and very little effort was put forth to control it at this end of the mill. When the work got so bad it wouldn't run, it was either charged up to dry, windy weather or too much rain. We didn't have to make good cloth out of dirty low grade stock, as we could get clean stock and a price that would allow a good margin of profit. This picker outfit and method of operation was representative of the majority of the mills of the South at that time, and was very much inferior to the English cleaning systems of that day. This condition has not changed much since then so far as I know. English mills still lead, due to the fact that they have had our competition to meet through the use of low grade cotton, a problem which is staring us in the face to a certain extent at this time.

Now lets see how we compare with the English system of preparing the cotton. To the best of my knowledge the best English systems usually consist of first, the willow, which passes cotton to the hopper bale breaker to the hopper opener. Then to the automatic hopper feeder through the lattice feed to the Creighton opener and through the English cleaning trunk to the breaker. This looks to be quite an elaborate outfit to the average American mill and bordering near extravagance compared with some of our systems now in use. One of which I have in mind, that is supposed to be an average example. In this particular mill their cleaning and picking outfit for 50,000 spindles consist of 2 mote machines, 3 bale breakers, feeding 3 Creighton openers, 9 automatic hopper feed breakers and 18 finishers. In my opinion this outfit is by no means capable of cleaning the cotton and evening the laps suitable for present day requirements. Especially where low grade cotton is to be used. With the exception of the automatic feeder which is a very poor evener, there is only one evener in the entire process. The beats per inch have been reduced somewhat by eliminating the intermediate, but the loss of one evening process offsets all the good points gained by reducing the beats per inch. If maximum cleaning, evening and breaking strength are the objects sought in making laps, we have got to find a way to get all the dirt out of the cotton without subjecting the fibres to so much harsh beating. This is detrimental to good breaking strength, but we must not make any sacrifice in evening to do this as uneven work as we all know is more or less weak. The one-process picker which is now coming into use in some of our best mills comes nearer meeting my idea of an up-to-date outfit than anything we have had so far. From what I have seen of some models they are far better than the usual breaker, intermediate and finisher systems that are found in our average mill. Especially one model I have in mind. If backed up by good mixing, also proper conditioning, I believe will give us laps far superior in evenness and running qualities than what we have been getting, all other conditions being equal. These machines are being put on the market by several of the machine builders, and can be purchased in several different models, there being one to suit most any requirement.

One model has 2 Buckley 24-inch diameter surrounded partly by 80 grid bars. The finishing end of the machine is equipped with a 16-inch beater, either 2-blade or

Kirschner surrounded partly by 16 adjustable grid bars. Other models I have in mind has one 24-inch Buckley beater, one 16-inch 2-blade beater and one 16-inch Kirschner beater. The model with the two Buckley beaters is especially to be recommended to mills that are short of opening and cleaning machine. The other model is best suited to mills using a good grade of cotton and are better equipped in opening and cleaning machinery.

The normal production for each of these units is approximately 3,500 pounds per 10 hours depending, of course, on the weight per yard. The beats per inch, using either of these units can be varied by changing the relative speed of the feed and beaters without changing the production of the machine. Besides having the usual automatic hopper feed or gauge box they are usually equipped with two eveners, one of which is at the breaker end and one on the finisher. These machines being equipped with the synchronized control, they can be operated with less labor which lowers the cost per pound very materially and also eliminates variation in the weight per yard due to carelessness in lapping aprons at the intermediates and finisher pickers as all of these operations are done away with entirely in one-process picking. If the cotton is prepared properly to start with and the moisture content of the cotton brought to normal and kept constant there are great possibilities with one-process picking. But as evenness in weights at each process is governed to a certain extent by the way the moisture is controlled, and not altogether by the work of the eveners. To get the maximum efficiency from these machines, this phase of making better work has to be taken into consideration.

THE VALUE OF CONSTANT RELATIVE HUMIDITY

To make a picker man set back laps to be run over, varying half a pound on each side of the standard weight in a picker room with all the doors and windows open, and the relative humidity continually on the change from probably 40 to 80 per cent with cotton coming into the machines varying in moisture content anywhere from 6 to 12 per cent, is to me quite a joke. Since I have gone into the matter thoroughly, I find it from a stand-point of power and labor cost to be a very costly joke. Because I know that it is impossible to adjust an evener on any picker that I have ever seen or used to suit all degrees of moisture, especially in extreme changes, I have proven to my own satisfaction and demonstrated it to others that eveners do not act the same on both dry and damp cotton, especially when it is very dry or very damp, and where a picker room humidity is continually changing from one extreme to another. When this condition is augmented by variable moisture content in the cotton weights at all the processes with a corresponding falling off in the running of the work and the production of the machines.

Now regardless of our lay-out, the only way to overcome variation and loss from this cause is through starting the cotton into the evening machines in a normal condition, and following this up with constant relative humidity at each process. Unless this is done the cotton will either pick up or throw off moisture at each process, which throws the numbers off. Usually cotton will lose moisture unless a good humidifying system is at hand, as cotton very rarely ever comes in the mill below normal in moisture content. In fact, I have in mind some mill that dry the cotton out in order to clean it better and then bring it back to normal before putting it through the evening process.

Aside from the benefits I have already mentioned that can be derived from constant relative humidity the in-

(Continued on Page 12)

Cotton Crop of the United States for 1929-30

(Continued from Page 7)

market because a large per cent of the crop was marketed in the earlier months of the season.

The average value of middling based on the ten markets was 17.24 cents comparing with 18.92 last year, 19.72 year before last, and 12.96 in 1926-27.

The average commercial value per bale of lint cotton was \$88.10 against \$96.92 last year, and \$104.29 year before last, and \$66.73 in 1926-27.

The value of the crop for the past year as stated was \$1,211,217,737; if the value of the seed be added we should have a total of \$1,422,224,737. Last year, the total including seed was \$1,723,120,795 and the year before it was \$1,659,609,259.

CARRY-OVER JULY 31:9

(In thousands of bales)

	1930	1929	1928
Southern mills	809	747	631
Counted interior towns	719	250	404
Uncounted towns and plantations	(a) 977	(c) 320	(d) 552
Total held in Cotton belt	2,505	1,317	(f) 1,578
U. S. Ports	(b) 1,548	(e) 535	(g) 586
Northern mill stocks	334	360	414
European mill stocks	620	770	735
European port stocks and afloat	821	1,008	1,393
Stocks in interior and in transit outside of the Cotton belt	73	84	120
Japanese port and mill stocks and afloat	318	444	463
Other foreign mill stocks elsewhere	6,219	4,158	5,298
2—HESTER—	125	161	174
Total carry-over	6,344	4,679	**5,472
Linters carried over	405	284	220
Lint cotton carried over	5,939	4,395	**5,252

**Revised

- (a) Including 41,000 new crop of 1930-31
- (b) Including 22,000 new crop of 1930-31
- (c) Includes 36,000 bales new crop of 1929-30
- (d) Includes 64,000 new crop of 1928-29
- (e) Includes 43,000 bales new crop of 1929-30
- (f) Adjusted by transfer of stocks additional interior towns (embracing 102 instead of 29 places) from uncounted to counted total; also by transfer of 35,000 Corpus Christi stock of July 31st, 1928, from uncounted town total to port stocks.
- (g) Includes 2,000 new crop of 1928-29.

AMERICAN MILLS

The story of American mills has again been the reverse of satisfactory. The unsatisfactory conditions that have prevailed for several years past culminated in a sharp reduction in production incident to resort to short time by many of the mills North and South and even at this, difficulty has been experienced in disposing of goods at satisfactory prices.

Briefly put, the cotton manufacturing industry, along with the general business of the country at the moment,

is poor, having suffered perhaps in the average more than others with the Northern mills more depressed than those in the South. While there is talk that some of the mills are considering further curtailment, there is an underlying feeling of improved conditions later on. It is believed that the needed curtailment of the output for months past should be reflected in the near future in a more satisfactory margin as between the price of the raw material and the finished product and that with the seasonal improvement in the business this fall the industry should be on a more profitable basis than it has been for some time past.

WORLD'S CONSUMPTION OF AMERICAN COTTON

Referring to tabular statement, the World's consumption of American cotton was 2,282,000 bales less than last year and 1,819,000 less than the year before last.

Frederick W. Tattersall, of Manchester, cables me his estimate of European stocks at the close of July as follows:

Great Britain	60,000
Continent	560,000
Total Europe	620,000
WORLD'S CONSUMPTION AMERICAN COTTON	
Year Ending July 31st	
(In Thousands)	

	1929-30	1928-29
Visible and invisible beginning year	3,084	3,706
Japan stocks and transit	444	463
Visible and invisible including Japan	3,528	4,169
In sight, year	*14,994	15,668
	18,552	19,837
Visible and invisible close year, including Japan stock and afloat	4,485	3,528
Burnt at ports	14,037	16,309
10		
World's consumption American cotton	14,027	16,309
Lint cotton consumed	13,108	15,256
Linters consumed	919	1,053
	14,027	16,309

*Includes 11,000 decrease in transit and 22,000 new at ports.

COTTON CONSUMPTION IN THE SOUTH

(From returns by the Mills)
Year Ending July 31st, 1930

The decrease of 630,000 bales in the lint cotton consumed in the South during the past commercial year is the logical result of overproduction coupled with inability to dispose of output at profitable prices.

During the three years ending July 31st, 1929, the South used up 15,542,000 bales of lint cotton against 12,504,000 for the previous three year period, an excess of 3,038,000 bales.

Hoping against hope, the mills kept up a high rate of speed from year to year, some of them making money and others scarcely earning a new dollar for an old one. This year, with poor trade the world over, and a general slackening of the prosperity that had marked the business of this country, resistance by the Southern cotton industry, after the first few months of this season, became no longer possible and shorter time with lessened production was a natural result.

As stated elsewhere, however, it is believed that the needed curtailment of the output for months past should be reflected in the near future in a more satisfactory margin as between the price of the raw material and the finished product and that with the seasonal improvement in business this fall the industry should be on a more profitable basis.

Comparison of the consumption for the past two three-year periods, exclusive of linters, is appended for reference, viz

	(In thousands)		
1926-1927	5,205	1923-1924	3,82*
1927-1928	5,051	1924-1925	4,167
1928-1929	5,286	1925-1926	4,516
	15,542		12,504

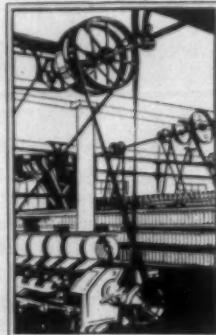
Consumption of the past year compares with last season as follows (In thousands):

	Lint cotton	Linters	Total
Last year	5,286	337	5,623
This year	4,656	295	4,951
Decrease this year	630	42	672

he takings of American cotton by Southern mills for the year were in round figures 5,013,000 bales, compared with 5,739,000 last year a decrease of 726,000 bales.

CONSUMPTION OF FOREIGN COTTON IN THE SOUTH

	This year	Last year
Alabama	1,077	661
Georgia	13,021	16,908
North Carolina	59,458	41,941



It's dollars per year . . . that interests you

You know that proper lubrication holds down costs of mill upkeep and operation.

The first cost of "Standard" Lubricants is but incidental to many economies through better protection of equipment and longer machinery life. Refined to give better service in every par-

ticular, "Standard" Lubricants have always been recognized as safest and most economical in the long run for mill equipment.

Let "Standard" help you make the most dollars from your plant and machinery.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY

"Standard" Lubricants are the most economical

"STANDARD" Spindle Oil —Spindles
 "STANDARD" Renown Engine Oil —Electric Motors
 "STANDARD" Ario Compressor Oil—Air Compressors
 "STANDARD" Motor Oil & Greases—Trucks
 "STANDARD" Belt Dressing—Leather Belts

"STANDARD" Mill-Cot Lubricant
 and "STANDARD" Loom Oil —Looms
 "STANDARD" Atlantic Red Oil —Comb Boxes
 "STANDARD" Turbine Oil —Turbines
 "STANDARD" Esso Cylinder Oil —Steam Cylinders

A complete line of oils for mill lubrication

"STANDARD" LUBRICANTS

Some Results Obtained From Modern Machinery

(Continued from Page 9)

visible loss that can be reduced to a minimum is no small item when considered from a standpoint of cost per pound, which is a great many times charged to regain, especially where the cotton is bought late in the season and contains a very low per cent of moisture. No phase of cotton manufacturing in my opinion requires more consideration and greater study than this.

TRYING TO KEEP DOWN VARIATION WITHOUT CONSTANT RELATIVE HUMIDITY

This method which is known as making laps the moisture correction way, in my opinion, is a very poor substitute. The idea is to make allowance for the moisture in the cotton which is ascertained by various readings of the sling psychrometer which is taken at certain times of the day. The object is to make all the laps contain the same amount of cotton regardless of what the moisture content is and is supposed to be accomplished by forgetting what the standard weight of the lap should be and change the weight every time a change occurs in the relative humidity. The reason I call this a poor substitute for constant relative humidity is because, as a rule, cotton doesn't get to stay in the picker room long enough to adjust itself to the moisture content of the surrounding air. Also this system does not take into consideration the amount of moisture the cotton contains when entering this process. In my opinion, which is based on a great deal of research work along this line, the most logical thing to do would be to ascertain the moisture content of the cotton coming in several times of the day instead of the air or to take readings of both air and cotton and use both as a guide. A good way to prove this argument is to take a suitable amount of loose cotton that the air can get to easily and suspend it near the scales and weigh it in all kinds of weather. Determine the changes in the moisture content and see how it corresponds to the amount that is in the cotton that is going through, without doubt they will never agree. This proves this system to be a hit-and-miss arrangement which, in my opinion, is misleading from a standpoint of accuracy.

MODERN METHODS WITH REFERENCE TO PROPER DISTRIBUTION OF AIR AND MAXIMUM EVENER

PERFORMANCE

I know of nothing any more harmful to evenness in weights and good running work than poor evener performance and improper distribution of the air with reference to the operation of picker room machinery. As we all know the evenness of the lap per yard or fractions of a yard is practically dependent on how the cotton is taken from the beaters and distributed against the screens or cages. If we have too much or too little air we get thick and thin places or lumps, and if the air is not distributed properly we get a partly divided mass which splits at the cards and makes variation much greater. Regardless of how modern a picker machine may be, if the fans have to operate against variable pressure, or back draft from any source there will always be more or less variation in the thickness of the sheet and also in the weight per fraction of a yard. There are several ways of bringing about variable pressure and back draft. Some of these are dirty flues, too many elbows, dust room too small for the number of fans blowing into it and in some instances fans running in wrong direction. All of these causes unevenness in the laps regardless of how well the eveners may be working. The split laps are usually the result of equally dividing the air between

the cages which tend to separate the fibres in the middle of the sheet. This can be overcome by directing slightly more air to one cage than to the other.

HOW TO GET MAXIMUM PERFORMANCE OF AN EVENER

When looked into carefully, adjusting an evener on a picker to give the best possible results under all kinds of handicaps is by no means as easy as it might look to be. This is because they operate by the thickness or density of the mass of cotton passing through them altogether, and not by the weight. As I previously stated the density is governed mostly by the moisture content of the cotton and the amount of opening up that it has received. If this varies, the evener will act differently on different kinds of cotton with the same leverage adjustments which make perfect performance impossible with cotton varying in moisture content and density. If we set the levers so they move the cone belt the right distance for dry fluffy cotton or thick soft mass the adjustments will not move the cone belt the right distance when operating on damp cotton with firm density and thin mass. This makes it very necessary that the adjustments be made to suit normal conditions which includes both density and weight of the mass that is to be evened. As an example, if the standard weight of the laps that are to pass through the evener is 1 ounces per yard with a doubling of 4, or a total of 64 ounces and the normal moisture content 6.5 per cent, this condition should exist at the time the adjustments are made or we never know when we have the proper adjustment. We cannot adjust to suit all conditions as I have already explained.

The correct way to check up the action of the eveners is to first be sure that the cotton is normal and that all the laps on the apron weighs the same per yard. With this assurance make a lap with 4 laps on the apron. Note the weight, and make one with only three laps by taking one of the laps off the apron. Note the weight of this lap and make one with five laps on the apron or their equivalent. If they all have practically the same weight the evener is doing all that should be expected of it, but if there is any noticeable difference in the weights the trouble should be located and the proper adjustments made. It may be possible, but not probable, that the machine tenders would try to run five laps on the aprons, but it is very common to see three laps running on some of the aprons in the average picker room. This is completely overcome in the one-process picking equipment with the synchronized control as the feed is very regular, due to the fact that the doublings at the aprons by human element is entirely done away with. This feature alone is a very desirable quality from a standpoint of evenness. And if the cotton is conditioned properly and fed into the hopper systematically the chances for variation from careless work in the picker room is reduced to a minimum.

WHY WE GET UNIFORM WORK ON THE CARDS

In my opinion the cards should have very little cleaning to do, and this will be in evidence where the cotton gets the necessary treatment in the opening and picker room. Where the cleaning is thoroughly done at this process nothing is left in the cotton for the card to take out, but the minute particles of dust and leaf that adhere to or imbedded in the fibres. This leaves practically nothing for the card to do but start the paralleling of the fibres and convert the laps into good even sliver. Without any part of the card out of order this is not likely to happen. Some of the rules necessary for first class work are violated, which usually starts off by trying to crowd too much stock through in a given length of time. Especially where the cards do not get the neces-

(Continued on Page 30)

A Labor Policy For the South

While Southern industry should develop its labor program in accordance with local needs and circumstances, there would be no more justification for setting up a special labor policy for the South than for any other section of the country, declared Mangus W. Alexander, president of the National Industrial Conference Board, New York, in an address at the Institute of Public Affairs of the University of Virginia. The subject of the address was, "A Labor Policy for the South."

"Sound labor policies," Mr. Alexander stated, "will not be different when applied in the South or the North, the East or the West; in manufacturing or mining, in transportation or agriculture; in industrial or commercial occupations. The specific methods of their application, however, will in part be determined by local considerations and similar circumstances. Thus, the South has its perplexing racial problem, which must necessarily affect its labor problem, and living standards and living costs in the South are different from those in other sections of the country. Climatic and such other differences as regulatory legislation, tax burdens upon business enterprise, opportunities for vocational education and matters of like character—all of these factor bear directly upon the determination of individual or group labor policies.

"Because of its more recent rapid growth, Southern industry may well profit from the experience of industry in other parts of the country in the working out of its labor policies. It would, however, be a pity if Southern industry should merely copy without at the same time exercising its own initiative in developing sound ideas responsive to its own social and industrial status and potentialities. If its labor policies are predicated upon the fundamental objectives which long experience has shown to be required in our civilization and in our time and shaped to suit its own local characteristics, the South will advance a long way in the direction of an adequate solution of the vexing problem of labor management and will create a solid foundation for its future social and industrial prosperity and growth."

Among the fundamental objectives of a sound labor policy Mr. Alexander included just and adequate remuneration of employees; establishment of safe, sanitary and otherwise attractive conditions of work; maintenance of satisfactory employer-employee relations; and rendering of loyal and efficient service by the employee. Of the first of these objectives Mr. Alexander in part said:

"American employers in recent years have come to recognize the fundamental fact that low wages are neither the only nor the best means of obtaining profits and that, in fact, they rather tend to operate in the opposite direction. A low-paid worker is unlikely to be an efficient and dependable worker; and his purchasing power is limited mainly to necessities. So, in general low wages mean high labor cost and low mass consumption, while high wages generally heighten labor efficiency and enlarge mass consumption. Furthermore, the widening of the field of mass production has resulted in lower prices for even articles of comfort and luxury until, at the present time, nearly every commodity in some form is within the possible range of the wage earner's income. Consequently, the members of the wage earning class constitute potential and actual consumers of a tremendous share of the products of industry, and their prosperity is absolutely necessary to the continuing prosperity of industry and business life as a whole. For this reason the payment of just and adequate remuneration for the services of employees, based on recognition of the relative

economy of high wages, is now an accepted principle in the national economic life of the United States."

In this connection, Mr. Alexander pointed out that it was not the height of wages, but their purchasing power in terms of goods and service, that must be maintained. Reductions in wages, provided the cost of living declines proportionately, would be advantageous to both business and wage earners in this country. "So long as the workers' standard of living is not reduced by a reduced money wage," said Mr. Alexander, "the latter will give American industry a better chance in competing in the world's markets and thereby afford wage earners a better hope for regularity of employment."

Concerning the other elements mentioned above as necessary in a sound labor policy, Mr. Alexander spoke, in part, as follows:

"The second objective underlying the determination of labor policies, namely the establishment of sanitary, safe and otherwise attractive conditions of work, is likewise a modern development. Throughout American industry, there is now a greatly increased interest on the part of employers in the well-being of their employes. This interest is in part the result of the desire to reduce wasteful labor turnover and to maintain a stable and efficient working force, but in larger part the consequence of the growing social-mindedness of American industrial management and its realization of both its economic responsibility to the individual or stockholder owners of the business enterprise and its social responsibility to the working men and women in its care during a large part of the working day. This social viewpoint is rapidly spreading in American industry and is contributing largely to the improvement in the conditions under which wage earners work, as well as to a better understanding of the complex problems arising out of the employment relationship."

"The third fundamental objective of sound labor policy concerns the maintenance of satisfactory employer-employee relations. When an industrial establishment is small and direct contact between management and the workers is feasible, the problem of maintaining satisfactory relations is largely personal. In the case of larger establishments, however, this becomes increasingly impracticable, making it necessary to devise effective substitutes for personal contact, which will, nevertheless, stimulate the employees to understand and appreciate managerial policies and to work cheerfully under them. Appreciation by both management and the workers of their interrelated interests is essential, since business enterprise can not function successfully in an atmosphere of discord and dissatisfaction. Resort by either side in the employment relation to measures intended to compel compliance with specified demands is a form of economic waste and social maladjustment, which industry has sought to eliminate by developing mutual recognition of common interests and a spirit of voluntary co-operation. It is largely through the payment of adequate wages and the maintenance of attractive conditions of work that this objective of co-operative effort is obtained."

"The fourth objective of labor policy is the rendering of loyal and efficient service by the employes. In asking for efficient service from the worker, management is rightfully seeking a proper labor return for its wage expenditures and a co-operation designed to promote the success of the industrial enterprise and the performing of an adequate social service, even though management in its effort is fundamentally prompted by the profit mo-

(Continued on Page 24)



First Crop Estimate is 14,362,000 Bales

Washington, D. C.—A cotton crop about a half million bales smaller than that produced last year was indicated by the Agriculture Department on the basis of conditions existing August 1.

Total production this year was placed at 14,362,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight, as compared with 14,828,000 bales ginned from last year's crop. The condition was placed at 62.2 per cent of normal.

Prospects in some States have been affected by the drought but in Texas this year's indicated crop is 550,000 bales larger than that of last year.

The August 1 condition indicates a yield of 155.3 pounds per acre, compared with 155.0 pounds last year and 155.1 pounds, the 1919-28 average yield per acre.

Last year the August 1 condition was 69.6 per cent of a normal, and the 1919-28 average condition on August 1 was 67.2 per cent.

The indicated production was calculated on the basis of the area in cultivation July 1 this year less the 10-year average abandonment, or 44,252,000 acres.

The producing acreage, condition August 1 and indicated total production by States follows:

State	Acreage	Condition	Indicated production
Virginia	88,000	72	42,000
N. Carolina	1,696,000	74	782,000
S. Carolina	2,145,000	74	930,000
Georgia	3,681,000	71	1,340,000
Florida	100,000	72	29,000
Missouri	365,000	64	153,000
Tennessee	1,200,000	61	464,000
Alabama	3,590,000	62	1,201,000
Mississippi	4,202,000	60	1,626,000
Louisiana	2,013,000	56	632,000
Texas	16,835,000	61	4,496,000
Oklahoma	3,803,000	60	1,072,000
Arkansas	3,920,000	46	1,106,000
New Mexico	119,000	89	97,000
Arizona	119,000	89	162,000
California	268,000	92	224,000
All other States	18,000	70	6,000
Lower Calif.	100,000	—	53,000

Lower California, Old Mexico, not included in United States totals.

BOARD'S STATEMENT

The crop reporting board issued the following statement with its report:

"A United States cotton report of the Department of Agriculture. Condition is reported at 62.2 per cent of normal, as compared with 69.6 per cent a year ago and ten year average of 67.2 per cent. The indicated yield per acre is 155.3 pounds, which is slightly above last year and the ten-year average.

"During July, unusually hot, dry weather prevailed in most of the belt, from Alabama west, amounting to severe drought in many sections. Curtailment of the crop from this cause was particularly severe in Arkansas and Louisiana, where the forecasts are approximately 23 per cent below last year's production. Mississippi, Oklahoma, Alabama, Tennessee and Missouri are other States affected by drought with prospects below last year. Should the hot, dry weather continue in these States further deterioration in crop prospects will result. On the other hand, should rain come, more than average improvement is likely to result because of the relatively small number of weevils present. The forecast in Texas is approximate-

ly 550,000 bales above the short crop of 1929. The South Atlantic States have had ample rainfall and prospective production is larger than the crop produced last year. Because boll weevils are relatively more numerous in this section than elsewhere, frequent rains hereafter are more likely to be injurious than beneficial.

CROP IS EARLIER

"The crop in most of the belt is a few days earlier than last year, and considerably earlier than in 1928. Fruiting is more advanced than last year in the Carolinas, Georgia, Tennessee and Texas, but is less advanced in other major States.

"In interpreting condition as an indication of probable yields, the board has made allowance for probable loss due to boll weevil on the basis of reports received to date concerning weevil presence and activity. These reports indicate that if usual weather prevails during the remainder of the season, weevil damage will be less than last year in every State and for the United States as a whole, and will be about equal to the damage in 1924 and 1926. In those years reduction in yield per acre attributed to weevil damage was 8.1 per cent and 7.1 per cent respectively. During the last ten years, in only one year, 1925, when weevil damage was reported to have been 4.1 per cent, has the damage from this cause been less than in the years 1924 and 1926, and less than the indicated probable loss in 1930.

"Low temperatures during the winter months and dry, hot weather during June and July materially reduced the number of weevils from Alabama west to Oklahoma and prospective damage in this area is much below last year and is similar to 1924. In the Southeastern States the indicated loss from weevils is slightly less than reported last year and similar to 1928."

SMALLER GINNINGS

Cotton of this year's growth ginned prior to August 1 was announced by the Census Bureau to have totaled 77,956 running bales, counting round as half bales, compared with 86,974 bales to that date last year and 88,761 bales in 1928.

Firth-Smith Co. Gets Many Orders

Firth-Smith Company, of Boston, report that their business in August was the largest they have ever done on the bunchless automatic cleaner system.

Among the Southern mills which have recently placed orders for this equipment are the Lane Cotton Mills, New Orleans; Laurens Cotton Mills, Laurens, S. C.; Callaway Mills, LaGrange, Ga.; and Chicopee Mfg. Corp., Gainesville, Ga. The order from the Callaway Mills is to complete spinning at the Unity Spinning Mills, the company reports, the company already having completely equipped its mills at Manchester, Ga., with the bunchless automatic cleaner. In addition, the Dwight Mfg. Co., Alabama City, Ala., has placed orders for 28 units of the cleaner to serve 254 spinning frames and 15 winders.

In reporting this new business, the Firth-Smith Company says: "There are many mill men and mill companies in the South that intend to continue spinning and weaving yarn and who are spending money right now to prepare themselves to meet the new business conditions that every practical man expects within the next 8 to 12 months."

RAYON ADDS 9 MONTHS OF LIVELY SELLING TO COTTONS

COTTON and fine Du Pont Rayons have gone on record as good "mixers." Dress manufacturers who expect to cut several hundred thousand yards of the new 1930 rayon and cotton crepes claim that they open a brand-new market for volume fabrics. They further state that Du Pont Rayon, used with the present skill, will add an extra nine months of lively selling to cottons for winter dresses. No other fibre provides so perfectly the things that cottons need to capture the winter market.

6 POINTS TO CHECK IN DU PONT RAYON AND COTTON CREPES

- 1**—Rayon takes a brighter dye . . . gives liveliness of color tone to dark cottons.
- 2**—Rayon, being a perfectly even, continuous fibre, gives sheerness, body, and drape to cotton weaves without making them thick.
- 3**—Rayon is an economical mixer. It gives suppleness to cotton without shooting the price above the volume market.
- 4**—Rayon gives the rich glow that keeps dark cottons from looking dusty when they are worn with deep-pile fabrics.
- 5**—Rayon combined with cotton makes fabrics that are easy to launder—that will not wrinkle easily.
- 6**—Rayon stands out beautifully in the new jacquard effects.

EXAMINE PAR CREPE . . .
Par Crepe, a featured fabric in Storyk's fall line, is a live example of the way cotton combined with Du Pont Rayon can be styled for fall.



Members of Rayon Institute of America

LOLUSTRA keeps its low lustre after it is laundered. That's one reason why knitters and weavers who can't afford to gamble on artificially de-lustered rayons buy Lolustra. The subdued glow that it gives to fabric is inherent in the yarn . . . not painted on.

PERSONAL NEWS

Ernest M. Hunter has been appointed auditor and assistant treasurer for the Durham Hosiery Mills, Durham, N. C.

James A. Taylor has resigned as overseer finishing at the Bedford Johnson Company, Bedford, Va., and is now located in Washougal, Wash.

L. L. Mason has become manager of the dyeing and finishing plant of the Crompton-Shenandoah Company, Waynesboro, Va.

J. F. Sentel, of Fayetteville, N. C., has become overseer carding at the Borden Manufacturing Company, Kingsport, Tenn.

L. C. Vincent, for several years card grinder at the Edna Mills, Reidsville, N. C., has accepted a position with the Roanoke Mills Company, Roanoke, Va.

R. Horace Johnston, vice-president of the Highland Park Manufacturing Company, Charlotte, will hereafter serve as treasurer also, succeeding in that position the late J. L. Spencer.

J. L. Davis has resigned as auditor and assistant secretary and treasurer of the Durham Hosiery Mills, Durham, N. C., and accepted a position with Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, New York.

Tom Church has been elected secretary of the Highland Park Manufacturing Company, Charlotte. He is a textile graduate of N. C. State College and has been with the company for the past 5 years.

J. A. Simpson, for a number of years with the Amazon Mills, Thomasville, N. C., but more recently with Tolar, Hart & Holt Mills, Fayetteville, N. C., has been appointed superintendent of the Bladenboro Cotton Mills, Bladenboro, N. C.

H. M. Miles, formerly overseer carding at the Borden Manufacturing Company, Kingsport, Tenn., is now superintendent of spinning at the Cherokee Spinning Company, Knoxville, Tenn.

Carl R. Harris has resigned as general superintendent of the Aragon-Baldwin group of mills, with headquarters at Chester, S. C., to become manufacturing engineer for the Erwin Mills. He will make headquarters

at the Erwin offices in Durham, and expects to enter his new duties on September 1st.

In accepting his new position, Mr. Harris returns to the employ of the Erwin Mills with which he was connected for some time. He was superintendent of the Erwin plant at Cooleemee before accepting the general superintendency of the Aragon-Baldwin Mills.

Mr. Harris is one of the most prominent superintendents in the South, and has long been active in the work of the Southern Textile Association. He is a past president of that organization and for some years past has been chairman of the Spinners Division of the Association. He is also vice-president of the Arkwrights, Inc., the research organiza-

tion of the Association. He is a graduate of the textile department, N. C. State College, class of 1917.

J. E. Wilson, formerly with the Wetumpka (Ala.) plant of the Alabama Mills Company, has become overseer of weaving at the Aponaug Manufacturing Company, Kosciusko, Miss.

Industrial Elects Two Vice Presidents

Roanoke, Va.—The board of directors of the Industrial Rayon Corporation held a meeting in the company's South Covington plant last week with the following attending: William C. Durant, F. K. Rupprecht and F. A. W. Vesper of New York, and Hiram S. Rivitz, Frank H. Ginn, J. A. House and Henry Beckman of Cleveland.

Hayden Kline of Cleveland was made vice-president in charge of plant operations, and A. A. Murphy, also of Cleveland, was made vice-president in charge of sales. Both are well known in Covington. They will make their headquarters in Cleveland and will probably alternate between that city and Covington.

Obituary

W. S. FORBES

Richmond, Va.—W. S. Forbes, age 78, one of the leading business men here, was found dead in bed last Thursday morning, death being due to a stroke of paralysis. A native of North Carolina, Mr. Forbes had many business interests in that State and in Richmond. He was one of the organizers of the Edna Mills, Reidsville, N. C., and for many years was president of the company.

Production Reaches Low Level

Statistical reports of production, sales and shipments of standard cotton cloths during the month of July, 1930, were made public by The Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York. The figures cover a period of four weeks.

Production during July amounted to 15,850,000 yards, or at the rate of 41,462,000 yards per week. This was 27 per cent less than July, 1929, when the rate was 56,888,000 yards per week.

Sales during the month of July were 180,147,000 yards, or 108.6 per cent of production. Shipments during the month were 176,639,000 yards, equivalent to 106.5 per cent of production.

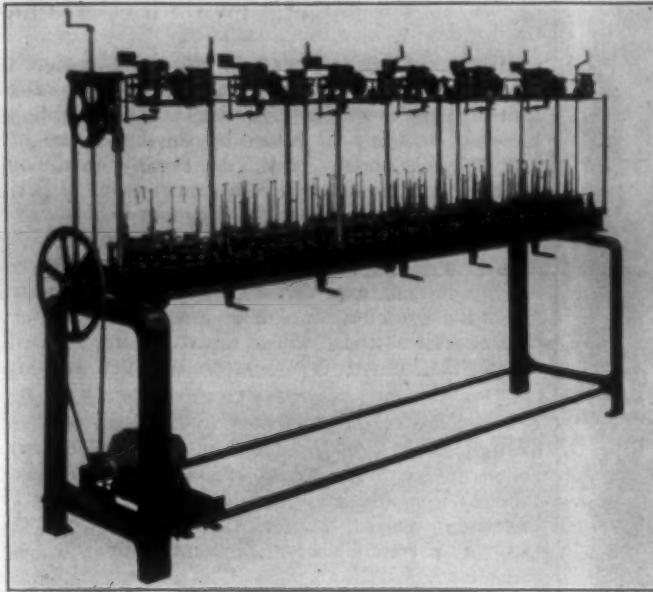
Stocks on hand at the end of the month amounted to 455,529,000 yards, representing a decrease of 2.3 per cent during the month. Unfilled orders on July 31st were 222,498,000 yards, representing an increase of 1.6 per cent during the month.

July production has always been the lowest of each year, but the rate of 41,462,000 yards per week recorded for last month established a new low for the period in which these statistics are comparable,—since January, 1928. It was 45 per cent less than the peak during that period and 39 per cent less than the average. There has been a steady decrease in production each month since February of this year, and stocks at the end of July were about 2 per cent less than on January 1, 1930.

These statistics on the manufacture and sale of standard cotton cloths are compiled from data supplied by 23 groups of manufacturers and selling agents reporting through The Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York and The Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc. The groups cover upwards of 300 classifications or constructions of standard cotton cloths and represent a large part of the production of these fabrics in the United States.



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RHODE-ISLAND BRAIDERS

Sturdy-Compact
Multiple-Head units

—*High Production Braiders*—

Getting orders out on time
is important — having the
equipment to do it—equip-

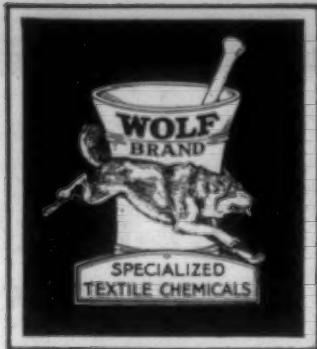
ment that can be depended upon to turn out the maximum amount of product,
in the smallest amount of floor space, with the lowest production cost is of
VITAL IMPORTANCE.

Compare the Compact Construction of the Multiple-Head Braider above

We build Braiding Equipment covering every possible requirement of industry.

There are many desirable exclusive features built into our machines which we feel you should be interested in. You should have this information now! Compare design, construction, ease of operation, when new equipment is under consideration.

FIDELITY MACHINE COMPANY, 3908-18 FRANKFORD AVE., PHILA., PA.



Color or lustre "veiled" or cloudy?

If so, try

LUPOGUM

Solutions of this product are so clear and transparent, neither the color nor the brilliancy of the yarn, or finished material, is veiled or impaired in any way.

LUPOGUM solutions penetrate the pores of the yarn, filling them and nourishing the fibre, increasing its strength and resistance without decreasing its flexibility in the least.

For a continuous film,

transparent,
clear,
flexible.

use LUPOGUM or LUPOSOL (a concentrated solution, prepared and ready for immediate use).

*Booklet of detailed formulas
will be furnished upon request.*

JACQUES WOLF & CO.
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS AND IMPORTERS
PASSAIC N.J.

*Southern Service Centers
with Stock:*

Chattanooga, Tenn. Greenville, S. C.

Plans for Export Association

Following the first annual meeting of the newly formed Textile Export Association of the United States, held in the rooms of The Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York on Tuesday afternoon, August 5th, the newly elected board of directors voted to defer action on the appointment of a president and vice-president until a date to be announced later.

Eighteen firms engaged in exporting cotton textiles have thus far joined the Association, and all were represented at the meeting. Since this number will be greatly increased in the near future by the enrollment of many other eligible houses, it was decided by unanimous vote of the members to amend the constitution to permit increasing the present board of directors from six to twelve members in the near future. Following the appointment of six additional directors, a president and vice-president will be chosen from the full board. In this way a full and fair representation will be assured for charter members as well as those whose signatures are secured later. Meanwhile, Floyd W. Jefferson will act as temporary chairman.

The following were elected as members of the Board of directors: Floyd W. Jefferson of Iselin-Jefferson Co., and A. G. Kempf of Neuss, Hesslein & Co. to serve until 1933; Walter S. Brewster of Pacific Mills and Henry Lauten of Prince, Lauten Corporation, to serve until 1932; S. Robert Glassford of Bliss, Fabyan & Co., Inc., and George W. Maull of M. C. D. Borden & Sons, Inc., whose term expires in 1931. Perry S. Newell was appointed secretary-treasurer, and Norman E. White was appointed assistant secretary. Headquarters will be maintained at 70 Worth Street, New York City.

The board of directors will appoint a membership committee of five, the names to be announced later. This committee will endeavor to sign up all eligible firms among commission houses, converters and independent exporters without delay, so that the executive heads may be chosen and a new committee appointed to set to work on the problem of working out uniform terms of payment on foreign shipments.

That many firms will eventually join the new Association was the opinion expressed by Floyd W. Jefferson, acting chairman, since it is manifestly to their interest to take advantage of the opportunity to join in the activities made possible under the constitution. The object of the new Association, he stated, is to promote export trade in all textiles and, as set forth in the constitution, "To aid members in the conduct of their export business, to engage solely in activities pertaining to export trade in textiles as the term 'export trade' is defined in the Act of Congress of April 10, 1918, entitled 'An Act to Promote Export Trade, and for Other Purposes' known as Webb-Pomerene Act, and any and all things necessary or incidental to export trade and commerce, subject always to the provisions of the said statute and to all orders and regulations of the Federal Trade Commission thereunder."

The following firms, all charter members of the Association, were represented at the meeting:

Amory, Browne & Co., Wm. L. Barrell Co. of N. Y., Inc., Edwin E. Berlinger & Co., Bliss, Fabyan & Co., Inc., M. C. D. Borden & Sons, Inc., Brune, Pottberg & Co., Iselin-Jefferson Co., Minot, Hooper & Co., Neuss, Hesslein & Co., Garner & Co., Pacific Mills, Pepperell Mfg. Co., Prince, Lauten Corp., J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., Turner, Halsey Co., Wellington, Sears & Co., Woodward, Baldwin & Co., and M. Lowenstein & Sons, Inc.

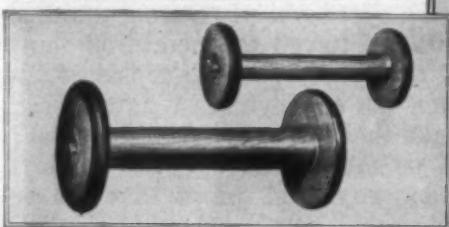
ASSURANCE

*of the finest
durable raw materials;*

*of proper conditioning
to prevent variation;*

*of utmost precision
in sizing and shaping;*

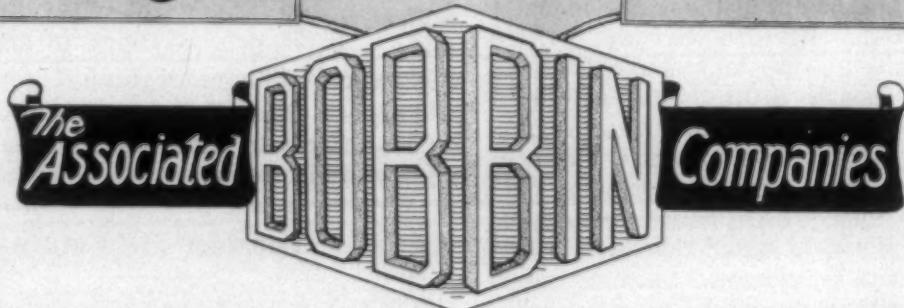
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THE DANA S.
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AND BOBBIN CO.
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Choicest of raw materials, careful conditioning, specialized manufacturing skill and wide merchandising facilities. Each of these factors directly affects the measure of service and satisfaction that your spools and bobbins can give. It is difficult for any single plant to enjoy all advantages. Usually one, or two of them must be sacrificed in order to secure the others.

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Obviously this combination of strategic plant locations assures the choicest material for each type of bobbin made; more accurate conditioning of stock for each specific requirement; closer precision and accuracy in manufacturing due to specialization and a more comprehensive merchandising service than could be provided in any other way.

Each of the associated companies continues to be independently owned and operated. But the combination of their various manufacturing advantages in this new sales service provides a full line of bobbins and spools of a quality hitherto unapproached for sturdy, dependable service. Inquiries concerning any type of bobbin may be addressed to any of the individual companies. Samples will be gladly sent upon request.

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Southern Representatives

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Greensboro, N. C.

Atlanta Textile Supply Co.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Greenville Textile Supply Co.,
Greenville, S. C.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

Employer Loyalty

Any discussion of conditions in any industry always brings up the question of the loyalty of employees. Their loyalty is one of the foundations upon which successful industry is built.

Since the establishment of the textile industry in the South, much has been said and written about the loyalty of the mill employees. In fact, employee loyalty is often cited as one of the contributing factors of the South's progress and success in textile development. Many of our mill builders have, from time to time, paid high tribute to this quality in their employees and have unhesitatingly stated that loyalty and character of the mill workers has been the difference between failure and success for the mills.

Despite sporadic labor troubles that have flared up at times, we know of no other industry anywhere near so large and employing so many people, that has ever operated with so little friction over a long period of years as has the Southern textile industry.

And despite the abuse that has often been heaped upon Southern mill owners, bringing charges by self-appointed reformers of "exploitation" of mill workers, it does not seem possible that the mill owners could have received the sustained loyalty of their employees unless they had so conducted their business as to deserve it.

One of the unfortunate developments of the textile situation is the necessity for curtailed production. For many months the mills have been forced to meet a dwindling demand for their products by a severe reduction in working time. There has been no other alternative. An already bad situation would have become far worse had production been continued on a normal basis.

The mill employees have, of course, been unable to escape the effects of the depression. Their earnings have been reduced through lack of full time employment. It has brought about a condition that has been much upon the minds of those who are concerned with the welfare of the mill families.

At the same time, the spirit with which the employees have met the situation is but another manifestation of their loyalty. For the most part they have recognized the necessity of short time operations. They are intelligent enough to know that the mills have adopted the only policy through which it appears possible to again put the industry upon a profitable basis that will permit steady operations.

As we stated above, we have always heard much of employee loyalty. We feel that under present conditions, there should be a decided emphasis upon employer loyalty. During the time when the mills are forced to operate on short time, we feel that every possible consideration should be given the employees. Whatever can be done to make their lot easier should be done. While there is no substitute for regular employment, any other ways and means that can be utilized to add to their comfort should be undertaken. Any mill owner who is overzealous in this respect will never regret it.

This is a time when every mill owner should do his utmost to show his appreciation of the loyalty of his people.

Consider The Future

We recently had something to say about the salesman who seems intent upon selling gloom rather than the products of the company that he represents. We have had quite a little comment about it from men who agree with us that the present situation demands hard work rather than gloom spreading and a viewpoint of hope for the future rather than hopeless pessimism over present conditions.

Consequently, it is very refreshing to hear of one company that goes right ahead in good times and bad. We are taking the liberty of referring to a letter from the Firth-Smith Company, of Boston.

The company writes that their business in August has been better than it has ever been before. That speaks volumes in itself. However, their view of the future, contained in the last paragraph of their letter to us is of greater general interest. We quote:

We are sending you this letter to enable you to tell some of your gloomy callers that there are many mill men, and mill corporations in the South that intend to

continue spinning and weaving yarn, and are spending money right now to prepare themselves to meet the new business conditions that every practical man expects within the next eight to twelve months.

We agree heartily with the statement that many mills are going to stay right on in business, no matter what the pessimists may say. And, as we have said before, it is not too early to begin to think about conditions and competition when business picks up again.

We won't venture a prophecy as to just when business will begin to pick up again. It inevitably will. There are many signs that the turn has just been reached and that things should be better from now on.

In considering the future, it is only the part of wisdom to bear in mind one point raised in the letter quoted above. When business is good again, whether in a few weeks or a few months, competition is going to be keen. There won't be any easy money in sight for anyone. It is going to require good equipment, plus manufacturing skill and merchandizing ability to show a profit. That is something to think of now. The mill that is lacking in modern equipment and methods is going to have a poor chance when it tries to match production, quality and costs with the more modern plant.

In other words, there are some mills for which business is never going to pick up. They are going to be hopelessly out of the picture.

We appreciate that many companies are not able to consider new equipment needs now. There are many others, however, that are able to modernize their plants. It is just a question of foresight to get ready for better days that are coming.

It may seem a far off question now, but it is likely to materialize before you know it. The plant that utilizes every modern method of meeting competition is the one that is going to cash in when the opportunity comes again.

The Cotton Crop

It seems a bit early to forecast just what effect the first Government crop estimate of the season is going to have. Naturally the size of the crop indicated had a bearish effect. Cotton slumped and buyers of yarn and goods hesitated to place orders.

We are rather inclined to agree with the Hunter Manufacturing & Commission Company, as to the crop report. This company, in its weekly market report says:

The crop report has come out but, after all, it proves little, because we do not know what deductions to make for the setback that the crop has suffered since the first

of August. A year ago the August 1 estimate was 1,000,000 bales in excess of the final yield. Our guess is that today's figures have probably set a range of 13,500,000 bales minimum to 14,750,000 bales maximum for this crop but, to our minds, it proves nothing as to what the price may be during the marketing season. It does not change the situation with the wholesaler, retailer and cutter, namely, the condition of bare shelves.

Should the drouth in the Southwest continue for another week or ten days, the September report would be likely to show a sharp reduction. Taking it all in all, we cannot see that day's figures furnish sufficient grounds for much change in the situation either way.

The price of goods has already discounted considerably lower cotton than we have yet had or, possibly, than we shall have but, on the other hand, the buyer is likely to continue his policy of purchasing necessary supplies only for another thirty days. Even if such should prove to be the case, cotton goods business would undoubtedly still be in better volume for August than for June or July.

It is our opinion that the immediate concern of the mills is the price of their goods, rather than the price of cotton. Of course, it is not easy to hold goods prices when demand is very light and when commodity prices are falling. At the same time, when goods prices have already discounted even lower cotton, why price them lower?

Cotton manufacturers might do well to remember that practically everything they buy, from a pair of shoes to an automobile, is paid for at a price fixed by the seller not by the buyer.

It is time that textile products were taken off the auction block.

The Export Association

We note with interest, the plans for putting under way the newly formed Textile Export Trade Association of the United States. A number of leaders among selling houses are to combine to foster export trade in textiles under the provisions of the Webb-Pomerene act which gives export traders much more latitude than is allowed combinations in domestic trade.

Everyone, of course, realizes just how beneficial a marked increase in textile trade with foreign countries would prove to our mills. In recent years, it would seem that export trade, to most domestic producers, was regarded solely as a means of dumping surplus goods that could not be marketed at home. Such a policy naturally cannot build permanent trade.

Export trade demands the same careful planning, the same extensive knowledge of markets, credits and other conditions that are necessary to successful selling at home.

Properly planned methods of increasing export trade by combined efforts of the commission houses is a step that should lead to gratifying results.

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MILL NEWS ITEMS

HICKORY, N. C.—Lyerly Full-Fashioned Hosiery Mill is having their plant equipped with Bahson humidifiers furnished by The Bahson Company, at Winston-Salem, N. C.

CHERRYVILLE, N. C.—Damages of several thousand dollars was done to the Gaston Manufacturing Company, on Sunday when a severe wind storm blew in a portion of the sidewall of the mill building.

MARION, VA.—Announcement has been made that the Fields Manufacturing Company, Inc., located at Mouth of Wilson, will resume operations at an early date, after having been closed down for two months due to the fact that water power was lacking. A massive dam has been constructed, and this will furnish ample power for the mills. This company manufacturers slasher and clearer cloth.

GASTONIA, N. C.—Goldberg Brothers, owners and operators of the Clara, Dunn, Armstrong and Piedmont Mills of Gastonia and American Nos. 1 and 2 Mills of Bessemer City, have leased a building here formerly occupied by the Standard Knitting Company and are now installing machinery for a new plant to be devoted to the manufacture and dyeing of sewing threads.

GRANITE FALLS, N. C.—The product of the Southern Manufacturing Company, which as reported last week, has been consolidated with the Falls Manufacturing Company, will be changed from carded yarns to combed yarns, it is understood here. New machinery to cost about \$30,000 is to be installed as soon as the details of the merger have been worked out.

Under the new company, which is to be known as the Falls Manufacturing Company, the Falls plant will produce carded yarns from 18s to 50s and the Southern plant will be put on combed yarns.

KINSTON, N. C.—Possibility of reopening of the Kinston Cotton Mills is interesting business men here. The plant, in East Kinston, has been idle since failure of the owning company several years ago. The Chesterfield Knitting Company became bankrupt almost at the same time. Many persons owned stock in both. Their properties were valued at several hundred thousand dollars, and employees numbered between 300 and 500 at different times.

Interests which may acquire the spinning plant have been investigating its condition recently, report said.

CONCORD, N. C.—Paul Weber of Chemitz, Germany, has arrived at the plant of the Hoover Hosiery Company to supervise erection of approximately \$75,000 worth of new machinery for the concern.

He brought with him a crew of erectors who will install eight of the latest type high speed Hilscher full-fashioned knitting machines, according to announcement made by A. R. Hoover, president of the company.

Mr. Hoover said that his plant has continued on a full day and night production plan in spite of the present conditions. The volume of business done this year has shown an increase over that of last year, he declared.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

YORK, S. C.—Announcement has been made by the officials of the Neely-Travora Mills, Inc., that the two plants will be closed down for three weeks due to the depressed market conditions. These plants operate 12,988 spindles for the manufacture of cotton yarns, single and ply. This company has maintained a curtailed schedule for some time.

GAFFNEY, S. C.—Sale of the Blacksburg Spinning Mill at Blacksburg in Cherokee county and the Bowling Green Spinning Mill at Clover in York county, set for last Wednesday, did not materialize. Carl H. Hart, trustee in bankruptcy for both mills, did not receive a single bid on either properties. The trustees has advertised that in each instance no bid under \$50,000 would be considered.

No prospective bidders or mill men were at either place at the scheduled hours for sale, according to reliable information.

RICHMOND, VA.—Plans of receivers and representatives of the stockholders' protective committee for reorganization and refinancing of the Arthur G. Jones Woolen Mills Corporation and early reopening of the plant at Winchester, Va., have been given much encouragement, it has been learned here, at a conference at which financial interests were represented. The latter were understood to have indicated a willingness to be of assistance in efforts to place the corporation on a sound financial footing, and thus not only give employment to several hundred operatives now out of work for months, but to benefit scores of local people, many of them women, who were persuaded to invest most of their savings in the enterprise.

It was stated that virtually all the creditors, large and small, had expressed a desire to accept approximately 40 per cent to relinquish their claims. They realized, it was said, that if the corporation were thrown into bankruptcy they would get much less, if anything, after costs were paid. Claims of creditors can be paid on that basis with approximately \$60,000, it was said, and arrangements to get the money through sympathetic financial interests were being made by the receivers and stockholders' protective committee.

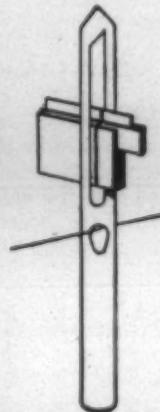
TELICO PLAINS, TENN.—Repair work on the building and machinery of the Tellico Cotton Mills here was begun a few days ago and the mill will be reopened after having been closed for several years. The mill will be increased from 2,000 to 4,000 spindles soon, it was said. The Tellico plant is owned by the Calloway Mills, Inc., which operates about 15 mills in Georgia.

J. O. Blackmon, general manager of the Tellico Cotton Mills, is quoted as saying that work will begin at the plant next week. All the machinery is being renovated and the building repaired. Mostly local people will be employed, it was said.

Officers of the company are: J. O. Blackmon, president; F. E. Calloway, Jr., treasurer. Directors: E. R. Calloway, F. E. Calloway, Jr., Hatton Lovejoy and Henry G. Smith, all of LaGrange, Ga., and E. P. Halsey and S. Y. Austin, both of New York City, and J. O. Blackmon, of LaGrange, Ga.

WHAT could be Simpler?

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BOIL-OFF OILS
SOLUBLE OILS
DYBOL

RAYON SIZE

A Labor Policy For the South

(Continued from Page 13)

tive. In the end, its financial success will also benefit the employees."

Mr. Alexander made it clear that development and application of labor policies not only come within the special province of management, but that best results were obtained when management worked out the solution of such problems in accordance with the special requirements of the individual business enterprise. Of this aspect of the question, he said:

"To attempt to deal with the subject of labor policies, except in the broadest terms, is to ignore the basic fact that the determination of such policies is a matter which must be left primarily to the individual judgment of business executives. In the final analysis, management must in each case work out its own solutions of the complex problems arising out of the modern employer-employee relationship. It must take into account the local conditions, the source and character of its labor supply, the necessity or desirability of recognizing and dealing with organized labor, the general competitive situation, the extent and nature of regulatory State legislation, and other equally important factors having a direct influence upon the determination of labor policies. There is no set standard by which any particular policy can be tested. The individualism of American industrial life and the wide variety of local conditions as between different communities and different sections of the country have been, and will probably continue to be, barriers to the development of standardized practices in dealing with wage earners, individually and collectively. This situation is not a cause for regret. On the contrary, individual experimentation in this field, as in other fields, is working out new solutions of the various problems, and with greater success than could possibly be obtained through any uniform system of labor management."

John Hetherington & Sons to Represent Dronfield Brothers

Dronfield Brothers, Ltd., of Oldham, England, have announced the appointment of John Hetherington & Sons, Inc., Boston, Mass., as sole agents for their products in the United States.

Dronfield Brothers specialize in the manufacture of card grinding machinery, card mounting machinery and

roller covering machines, these products being well known among American mills.

John Hetherington & Sons, maintaining headquarters at 161 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass., are well established machinery agents. Herbert Harrison is president and treasurer of the company.

Durham Hosiery Passes Dividend

D. P. Carey, president of Durham Hosiery Mills, in a letter to stockholders, states: "In common with practically all other manufacturers of hosiery and producers of silk, woolen and cotton textiles, Durham Hosiery Mills have suffered from reductions in prices of raw and finished products and from the unsettled business conditions prevalent during the last eight months.

"As a consequence of these price recessions and of the keen competition existing at present, net profits for the six months ended June 30, 1930, were not large enough to justify payment of a dividend on the preferred stock on August 1, and no dividend was paid. Dividends on the preferred are cumulative. All unpaid, accumulated dividends on this class of stock must be paid before dividends are paid on the company's common stocks.

INVENTORY LOSSES

"There has been a decided decrease in sales and shipments this year, as compared with the corresponding period of 1929. The largest decrease is in sales of cotton yarns and cotton hosiery. The export end of the business shows a bigger decrease than the domestic end. Sales of our full-fashioned silk hosiery are holding up remarkably well. Inventories of raw materials, goods in process and finished merchandise are extremely low, amounting to \$988,016 on June 30, last, against \$1,343,892 on June 30, 1929; \$1,627,565 on June 30, 1928, and \$1,926,578 on June 30, 1927. All merchandise was taken in inventory at cost or market value, whichever was lower and as all commodities had declined in price, the company thus sustained a heavy loss.

"Conditions are bad in the textile field. However, we are entering the fall of 1930 with a low inventory and with its costs established on basis of prices prevailing at the present time. We have well balanced stocks of raw and finished silk and cotton yarns and hosiery, and a very small stock of rayons. In the first six months of 1930 the company installed nine new full-fashioned hosiery machines at a cost of \$81,000. By the end of October we will have in operation eighty full-fashioned machines and all of them will have been paid for.

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BRUSHING
SHEARING
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Curtis & Marble Machine Co.

WORCESTER, MASS.

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DOUBLING
MEASURING
WINDING
STAMPING
TRADEMARKING
CALENDER
ROLLING

"For the six months ended June 30, 1930, administrative, selling and advertising expenses totaled \$194,451, as compared with \$446,018 for the full year 1929; \$493,835 for 1928, and \$753,054 for 1927. As of June 30, last, our notes and accounts payable were \$612,171, as against \$898,404 a year previous, \$1,196,024 two years ago and \$1,163,920 three years ago. Company's mortgage bonds as of June 30 totaled \$350,000, these being payable \$12,500 semiannually until maturity in August, 1934.

ASSETS AT \$1,000,000

"Company carries substantial cash balances with its bankers, and has lines of credit more than adequate to its needs, present or prospective. Current assets, June 30, 1930, were \$1,399,363, compared with current liabilities of \$612,171, a ratio of 2,285 to 1. Company's accounts receivable are worth 100 cents on the dollar, William Iselin & Co., being its factors and assuming all credit risks.

"Under the reorganization plan effected late in 1929, some holders of old 7 per cent preferred stock and old Class B common stock have not exchanged these for the new, which they may do at the Bankers Trust Co., New York."

Do Your Bit

Editor

I have been reading from time to time the very interesting articles in your and other textile papers relative to the uses of cotton goods. I heartily agree with them. I think all of us who are in anyway interested in cotton, cotton mills or cotton goods should make use of all cotton goods possible in place of any other goods, but what are the cotton farmers doing to increase the demand for cotton or cotton goods? They buy their food and fertilizer in jute bags, because the bag is just a little bit cheaper than cotton bags. The farmer should demand that his feed and fertilizer be put up in cotton bags.

The cotton mills and cotton farmer should both demand that the cotton be wrapped with bagging made from cotton instead of jute. Cotton bagging can be made of cotton just about as cheap as it is made of jute. However, it would not be as heavy. This would be a saving to the mills and farmers both, because there would be less waste and also be a saving in freight on cotton.

What are the cotton mills doing to further the uses of cotton goods? They are buying their starch put up in jute bags when the writer thinks they should demand it shipped in cotton bags. They are wrapping their goods in jute burlap. Why not wrap it in cotton burlap? Cotton burlap can be made almost as cheap as jute, but it need not be quite as heavy. The writer has made a many a bale of burlap of card strips and dog tail cotton that was not fit for anything else. If all of the mills in the United States would demand cotton wrapping for cotton, cotton burlap for cotton goods, and cotton bags for starch, the writer believes it would considerably help the textile industry.

The mills and farmers want and need help or relief, but they are not doing very much to help themselves, except curtailing the output of goods, but that will not create any new uses for cotton goods. It will cause their employes to be less able to buy cotton goods. If we all do our bit that will help others.

The Ark.

A. Stanley Lewellyn, superintendent of the Wateree plant of the Kendall Mills, Camden, S. C., has been elected State commander of the American Legion in South Carolina.

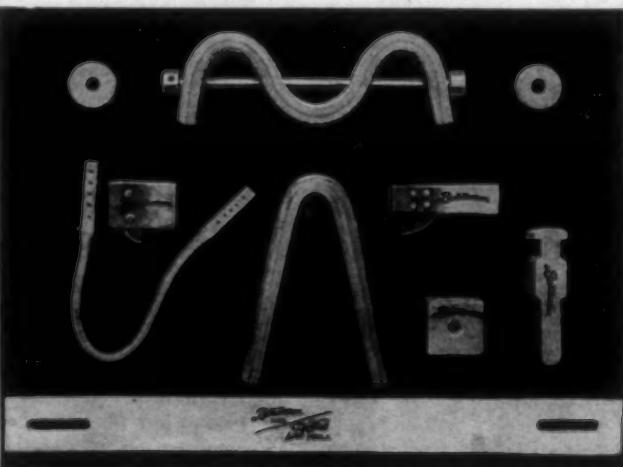
Extra Production at Lower Cost!

Many decided savings can be effected thru the use of the very best textile leathers, and this is being proven daily by the great and ever increasing number of users of **Bondaron** Textile Leathers.

As an illustration, the superintendent of a South Carolina Cotton Mill writes us, "I am still going strong for **Bondaron** Leathers, especially the Check Straps. I know I am saving money for my mill on this proposition, not counting the extra production from less strap breakage."

Another comes from a Vermont mill saying, "Our experience has demonstrated to our satisfaction that **Bondaron** Belting is better, and for that reason, cheaper, than any other belting that we have ever tried."

A large Pennsylvania silk mill tells of extreme sat-



isfaction secured with **Bondaron** Silk Loom Pickers, while a different silk mill in the same state writes and says they have been using **Bondaron** Spinner Belt continuously for three years and it is still in A1 shape!

These words of commendation are all unsolicited and they prove in themselves our claims of superiority for **Bondaron** Textile Leathers.

Bondaron Check Straps

Bondaron Harness Straps

Bondaron Lug Straps

Bondaron Picker Leathers

Bondaron Silk Loom Pickers

Bondaron Cotton Loom Pickers

Bondaron Round Leather Belts

Bondaron Winder Belts

CHARLES

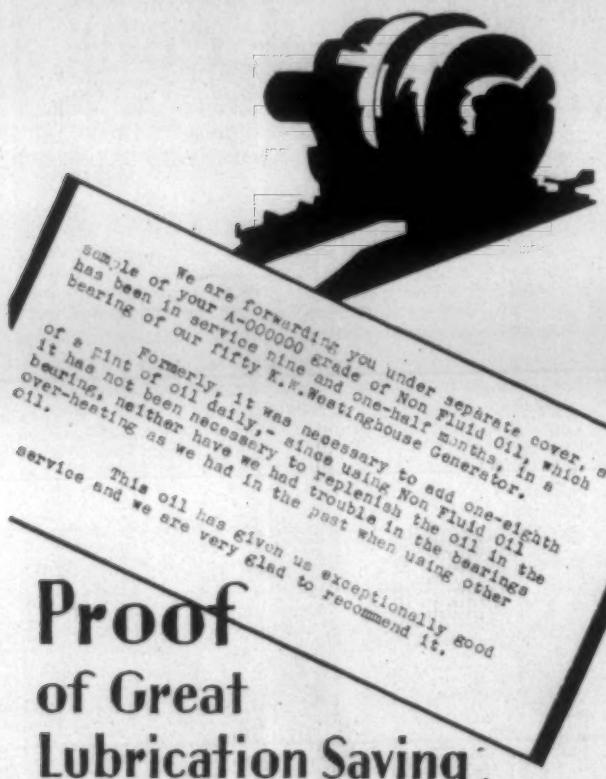
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COMPANY

617-623 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Leather Curriers and Manufacturers of Textile
Leathers and Belting

Read this Letter!



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No!—we do *not* recommend that any industrial plant run its motors 9 months with one filling of NON-FLUID OIL.

But this is a remarkable proof of the efficiency and durability of our lubricants.

*Name of company furnished on request.

Write today for sample—you will be better able to judge after trying the ability of NON-FLUID OIL in your own motors.

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MODERN TEXTILE LUBRICANT

Cotton Crop of the United States for 1929-30

(Continued from Page 11)

1917	14,500,999
1918	14,786,262
1919	15,187,319
1920	15,657,951
1921	15,891,616
1922	16,232,624
1923	16,778,144
1924	17,194,171
1925	17,642,696
1926	17,909,026
1927	18,260,775
1928	18,552,727
1929	18,869,246
1930	19,100,185

ROSTER OF MILLS

Total number last year	1,030
Crossed out and merged into other concerns	17
	1,013
New and uncompleted added to list	4
	1,017

Total number cotton mills in the South.

The record of spindles in the South shows:

	This Year Spindles	Last Year Spindles
Total in operation	18,656,870	18,388,895
Idle	407,684	237,997
New not completed	35,632	242,354
Grand total	19,100,186	18,869,246

Showing an increase of spindles, active, idle and not complete, over last year 230,940, and net gain of spindles at work 267,975.

As indicated by the tables annexed, the total consumption in all the mills, old and new, for the year, was 4,950,854 bales against 5,623,265 last year, and 5,316,168 for the season of 1927-28, decrease under last year of 672,411 and a decrease under the year before of 365,314.

The changes in each States as compared with last year were as follows:

	Increase Bales	Decrease Bales
Alabama		42,078
Arkansas	665	
Georgia		144,449
Kentucky		1,691
Louisiana		11,018
Mississippi		5,519
Missouri		12,123
North Carolina		237,667
South Carolina		175,799
Tennessee, etc.		15,473
Texas		26,448
Oklahoma		275
Virginia, etc.		536
Total	665	673,076

The average consumption per spindle in the mills in operation has been 19 05-100 pounds less than last year, and 12 46-100 less than the year before.

Somebody must hunt for NEW IDEAS

... even good ideas wear out so quickly!

LAST SEASON'S fabrics may be dead next season. Yesterday's good idea may be thread-bare, tomorrow. Somebody must search, experiment, study, investigate, and provide new fabrics to keep step with new fashions. More than that, somebody must perfect the processes of producing these new fabrics.

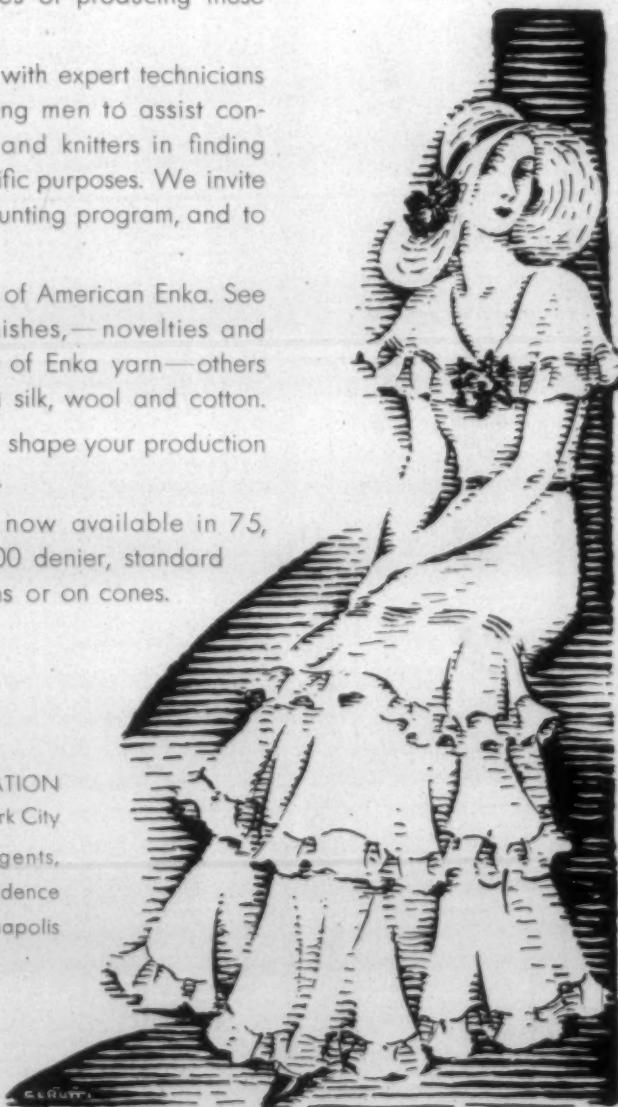
American Enka is working with expert technicians and practical merchandising men to assist converters, cutters, weavers and knitters in finding profitable fabrics for specific purposes. We invite you to benefit from this hunting program, and to collaborate in it.

Talk with a representative of American Enka. See the new fabrics, new finishes,—novelties and staples. Some are entirely of Enka yarn—others combine Enka yarn with silk, wool and cotton.

Let American Enka help to shape your production policies—for profit's sake.

American Enka yarn is now available in 75, 100, 120, 150, 200 and 300 denier, standard or multi-filaments, in skeins or on cones.

AMERICAN ENKA CORPORATION
200 Madison Avenue, New York City
CANNON MILLS, Sole Agents,
Philadelphia—New York—Providence
Chicago—Chattanooga—Kannapolis



**THE
FATE
OF A
FABRIC
HANGS
BY A
THREAD**

**AMERICAN
ENKA**

Biltmore, N. C. — The Interstate Commerce Commission has ruled that rates of cotton piece goods, and regulations governing their interstate shipment from points in North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia to Biltmore for bleaching in the Sayles finishing plant are not unreasonable or unlawful. The order briefly says:

"Rates on cotton piece goods, any quantity, and certain rules and regulations in connection therewith, applicable to the interstate transportation of cotton fabrics, unfinished, in the original piece, from points in the States of North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia to Biltmore, N. C., where it is bleached, clayed, dried, printed or otherwise finished and reshipped in the original piece, or as sheets and pillowcases, is found not unreasonable or otherwise unlawful."

GILL LEATHER SHEEP SKINS FOR TOP ROLLS

means MORE PROFIT
because BETTER YARN,
FEWER BREAKS, and
FASTER PRODUCTION

Southern Representatives

Ralph Gossett, Greenville, S. C.
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We are manufacturers of Houghton's Absorbed Oils and VIM Mechanical Leathers—a total of over 400 products.

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Interesting Stories of
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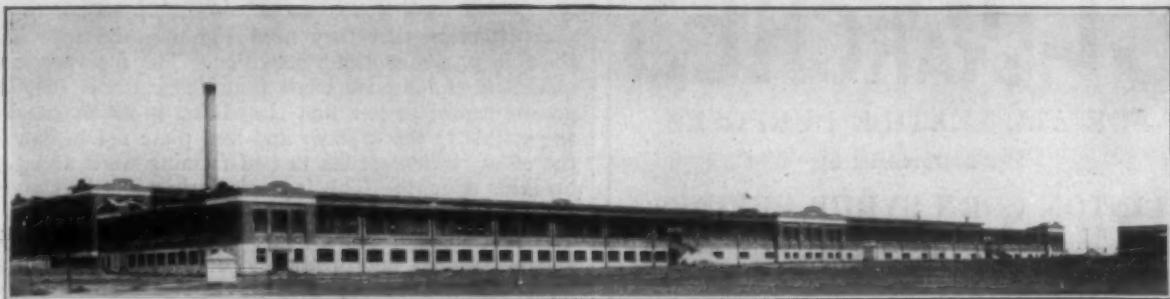
CLARK PUBLISHING CO.
Charlotte, N. C.

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"EVERY KNOT A WEAVER'S KNOT"

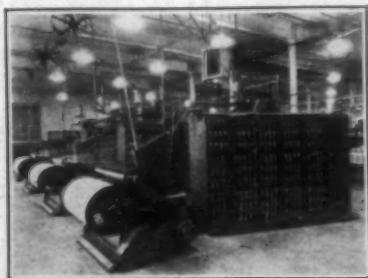


Barber-Colman Equipment at

BEMIS BROS. BAG CO.

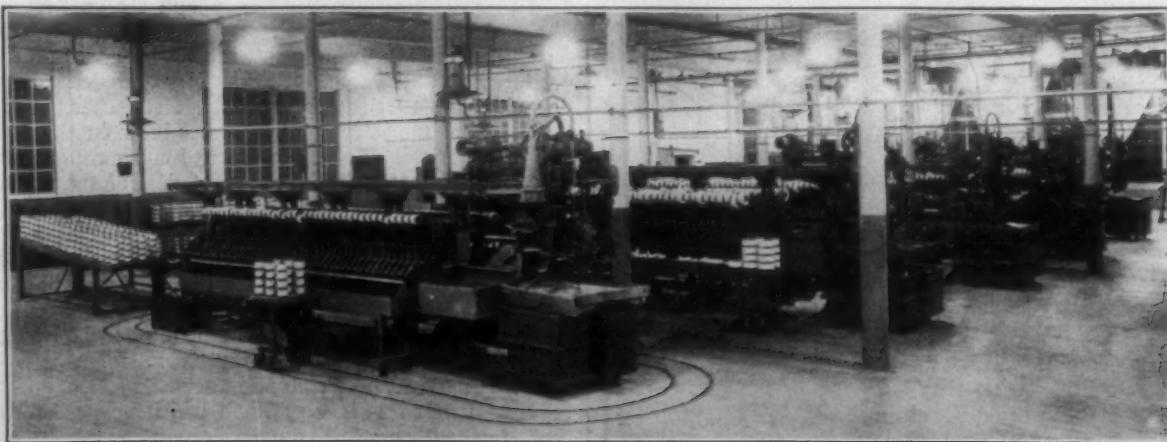
Bemiston : Alabama

*Installed at St. Louis
... in 1921*



*Moved to Bemiston
in 1929 . . .*

NOW running in their ninth year of continuous service, 5 Automatic Spoolers and 3 High Speed Warpers are being used on coarse yarns, mostly 8s and 18s. Twelve more Spoolers and six more Warpers have been in use for ten years and more in the two other cotton mills of the Company, at Indianapolis, Ind., and Bemis, Tenn. This is another example of an up-to-date mill that is obtaining highly satisfactory service from these modern machines.



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General Offices and Plant

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FOR ALL TEXTILE PURPOSES

Manufactured by

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SERVICE



Sizol speaks for itself. It has been on the market for 26 years, and every old weaver knows of its efficiency—the young do likewise.

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Help—?

'Want Ads' in the SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN Ge

RESULTS

Rates: \$3.00 per inch per insertion

Some Results Obtained From Modern Machinery

(Continued from Page 12)

sary attention that they need and must have to keep them in proper working condition. The first necessary qualification for good work from the cards if they are getting good laps is a first class licker-in set up as close as possible to the cylinder and feed plate not to damage the stock, which results in bad running work and poor breaking strength. This is particularly noticed where the licker-in runs too close to the feed plate to suit the thickness of the mass coming through the feed rolls. This distance should not be guessed at as cloudiness in the webb results from too wide settings and broken fibres and poor breaking strength when the settings are too close. The settings I use for feed plate to licker-in for the different weight laps is derived from my formula based on close observation which is $(2\sqrt{A-B}) \times C =$ gauge. When A=weight in grains of the lap per yard B the width of the lap in inches and C the setting factor 1.09 which can be changed to suit any special requirement. Using this formula the proper setting for 16 ounce lap on a 40-inch card equal

$$\frac{437.5 \times 16}{2\sqrt{40}} \times 1.09 = 14. \text{ Or } 14-1000 \text{ gauge.}$$

Using the formula for 12 ounce lap on 40-inch card we get

$$\frac{437.5 \times 12}{2\sqrt{40}} \times 1.09 = 12. \text{ Or } 12-1000 \text{ gauge.}$$

The same weight lap on a 45-inch space equals

$$\frac{437.5 \times 12}{2\sqrt{45}} \times 1.09 = 10. \text{ Or } 10\frac{1}{2}-1000.$$

The other settings I use around the cards are derived from the formula $2\sqrt{A} =$ card gauge, where A = the weight of the sliver in grains per yard. This gives a setting of the licker-in doffer and flats to cylinder of 7-1000 for a 49 grain sliver, 8-1000 for a 64 grain sliver, and 9-1000 for 81 grain sliver. This gives relative settings that are accurate enough for all ordinary purpose.

DOUBLES, SINGLES AND STRETCHED WORK

With good firm clothing, sharp and set up properly, if the doubles, singles and stretched work is eliminated all other requisites being right, the sliver should produce good roving and yarns. The doubles and singles come directly from careless operation, but stretched work is the result of too much tension either between the doffer and calender roll or calender roll and coiler rolls. Worn trumpets are responsible for a great deal of the unevenness that comes from the cards. They not only fail to condense the sliver properly but also let a great deal of lumps go through that show up as very heavy threads at the looms and sometimes cause seconds. The draft between the doffer and calender roll and also between the calender and coiler rolls should only be enough to keep the webb and sliver from sagging too much. Any more than this may cause stretch and unevenness. The amount required to do this is very small which very rarely exceeds 1.10 with a small trumpet bore. The correct bore for a card trumpet capable of stopping thick places and lumps can be determined by the formula $2\sqrt{A} \times B =$ diameter of bore in 64ths of an inch, where A=the weight of the card sliver and B the bore factor=1.3. This gives approximately a bore of 10-64ths for 60 grain card sliver.

(Continued on Page 32)

FACTS from a FINE GOODS MILL . . .

**Report Shows 92% Production with . . .
Weavers Started on 16 to 18 STAFFORD Looms**

A leading mill (one of many operating Stafford shuttle-changing looms in quantities ranging from several hundred to over a thousand) reported 92% production on fine lawns, nain-sooks, organdies, etc., (against 85% on non-automatics). These results were attained when the mill started on 16 to 18 looms per weaver, without the aid of filling hands. On non-automatics the weavers had been able to handle but 6 to 8 looms each. They were reported as having an easy time on the new looms,

with quality well within control and highly satisfactory to the mill.

Other mills are operating 36 to 42 Stafford looms per weaver on quality goods. Therefore we believe that no matter what your position is, if you handle quality cotton goods or rayon the Stafford looms offer a profitable investment opportunity through materially lowered labor costs.

Much data of this nature is available in our permanent records. It makes interesting reading for mill executives who have high costs.

THE STAFFORD SHUTTLE CHANGING LOOM

THE STAFFORD COMPANY
MANUFACTURERS OF
Weaving Machinery
READVILLE, MASSACHUSETTS

Paterson Office: 179 Ellison St., Paterson, N. J.

Southern Agent: Fred H. White, Charlotte, N. C.

Some Results Obtained From Modern Machinery

(Continued from Page 30)

The correct bore for drawing frame trumpets is found by the same formula, using a factor of 1.2 for breaker drawing and 1.1 for finish drawing. The drawing frames which are intended for evening the size and weight of the work throughout the mill is one process that should live up to its intention. The extra amount of doubling introduced here should give the resultant sliver the evenness that we need and will do it in my opinion if it is not destroyed in the same operation through the use of bad rolls. Improper roll setting has much tension due to worn trumpets or excessive calender roll speed. All of these augmented by careless work by the machine tenders are capable of undoing all the good that is accomplished by extra doubling and very little evenness is realized in the end as a whole.

NO IMPROVEMENT AT THE SLUBBER

I have been trying for a good many years to find some way of giving the slubber credit for improving the stock to a certain extent, but up to now I must confess that I haven't succeeded. On the contrary I find it very difficult to convert the drawing sliver into roving without adding to the unevenness to a certain extent, because we add draft without doubling. Besides we stand a chance of getting poor work from bad rolls, dry or dirty rolls and improperly spaced rolls. With these defects plus stretched roving from tight tensions and carelessness from the human element, the chance of maintaining the degree of evenness that comes from the drawing frames is a very poor one. I have come to the conclusion that while it is possible with good help and favorable conditions to make even roving out of good sliver, it is impossible to make even roving from uneven sliver. Even sliver can only be made from even laps, careful work and good card performance. To get good yarns that will make first class cloth at a reasonable cost per pound we have got to start right in the opener and picker rooms.

BAD WORK THAT COMES FROM THE INTERMEDIATES, SPEEDERS AND SPINNING MACHINES

The defects that show up in the yarns do not all come from the card and roving machine. Most of them made in the spinning room are from carelessness in some form practiced in this department and especially at the roving frames. Those that can be directly charged to careless operation at this process include most all degrees of unevenness derived from dirty or worn top rolls, laps on steel rolls, improper roll setting, grooves in roll covering, dry roll bearings, bad piecing-up and carelessness in creeling. Usually all of the singles and doubles and hard ends that are allowed to go by the spooler guide are traceable directly to the speeder tenders. The hard undrawn roving that shows up in the cloth usually come from excessive twisting while piecing up the ends on the speeder augmented by dirty oily hands which will do one of several things when it enters the rolls at the spinning frames. It will either ruin the covering on the roll, retard or stop the top rolls and go through without being drawn out to a thread. At the same time it accumulates more twist which facilitates getting through the spooler guides or it will stop the rolls, run off the ends of them and break down at least a stand of ends on the spinning frames.

Some of these defects can be detected by the spinners and taken out, but the majority of them are made throughout the doff, and being covered up by the several layers of roving on the bobbin some of them are never seen until they do their costly dirty work.

Doublings made on the speeders are the result of more than two ends passing through the speeder. Rolls and also ends breaking at the front and running in with another end. The doublings made at the back are usually short and are caused by improper creeling, but those caused by breakage in front may be any length. As a rule, doublings draw out when passing through the spinning rolls and are not as prominent in the cloth as hard ends. Due to the extra amount of twist they get at the spinning frames make them kink and give trouble at the warper drawing-in machines, and looms, especially those getting through in the filling.

ALL STEEL ECONOMY BALING PRESSES
FIRE PROOF
ECONOMY BALER CO., DEPT. □ ANN ARBOR, MICH., U.S.A.

Ashworth Brothers, Inc. Tempered and Side Ground Card Clothing

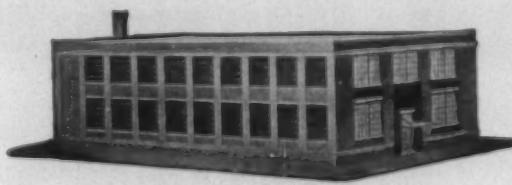
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LICKERINS REWOUND

COTTON MILL MACHINERY REPAIRED

For Prompt Service send your Top Flats to be reclothed and your Lickerins to be rewound to our nearest factory. We use our own special point hardened lickerin wire.

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 215 Central Ave., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.
 Textile Supply Co., Texas Representative, Dallas, Texas



Aside from doubles, single, and hard ends made at the roving frames, the spinning and weaving has to contend with the stretched work due mostly to excessive draft between the bite of the rolls and flyer pressers which is referred to as tight tension. No stretched work is directly opposite of doublings, much harder to detect and much more harmful as it not only causes various sizes in the filling and warp yarn, but also leaves their breaking strength and weaving qualities to a point in many instances where they cause a great loss to the mill, both from a standpoint of production and also in seconds that is made. Stretched work at the speeders and also in the spinning creels damages the yarn to various degrees where it practically affects all the looms throughout the weave room. Soft spots in the thread is another defect that gives the weavers lots of trouble when they show up in the filling, and the spoolers and warpers when the warp thread have them. They are usually the result of bad fitting bobbins, choked spindles or slack bands. Defects of this kind, also gouts and slubs can be kept out of the looms through good spooling and warping and rewinding the filling before sending it to the looms. The only things that are necessary are a good spool and good guide set so it will catch all the slubs and gouts and tension enough on the yarn to break the soft places. If the knots are tied properly the chance for thread breakage at the looms is greatly reduced, especially where the filling is rewound and all imperfections got out of this part of the goods. In my opinion there is nothing more helpful to good weaving than good picker room equipment, good spooling equipment and a good system or equipment for rewinding the filling. I have tried them all, hence my decision.

Present and Future

With forced or voluntary curtailment, pronounced during the first half of the year, it is difficult for any but the pessimists to see any with increasing population, plenty of money any overproduction in textiles. On the other hand, banking and loan agencies, and credit at low rates, and now a tariff that is fair at least if not all that textiles need, why is it, that the mills are not running on full time and mill centers riding on the high wave of prosperity? There is a screw loose somewhere, and by no stretch of imagination is it in the manufacturing end.—*Fibre & Fabric.*



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Sprinkler Tanks
Water Storage
Bleaching
Scouring
Finishing

Any size;
or any shape

RIIGHT in the heart of genuine Tidewater Cypress supply, no wonder Davis insures buying economy equaled only by unusually sturdy construction. But we have been at it more than 40 years! Send YOUR specifications, and prepare for an enjoyable surprise in the quotation.

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A design for every Purpose

Ask us for your copy of
"The Story of a Hair
Snake"

It's Free



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320 Broadway, New York

BARBER-COLMAN AUTOMATIC SPOOLERS HIGH SPEED WARPERS WARP TYING MACHINES WARP DRAWING MACHINES HAND KNOTTERS

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General Offices and Plant
Framingham, Mass. ROCKFORD, ILL., U. S. A. Greenville, S. C.

WENTWORTH

Double Duty Travelers

Last Longer, Make Stronger
Yarn, Run Clear, Preserve the
SPINNING RING. The greatest
improvement entering the spinning
room since the advent of the HIGH
SPEED SPINDLE.

Manufactured only by the

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Reg. U. S. P. O.

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Offices in Principal Domestic and Foreign Countries

COTTON GOODS

New York.—A moderate amount of business was done in the cotton goods markets last week until the drop in cotton brought about by the government estimate. While the first report was generally above expectations, it is recognized here that the situation may change a good deal before the September report.

A further slight decline in gray goods was reported after the crop report, although many mills continued to hold prices unchanged. Print cloths had sold fairly well in small orders until the price decline in cotton. Buyers were inclined, after the report, to remain out of the market except for filling-in needs. The buyers' attitude appears to be one of waiting for further developments. They do not deny that goods are relatively cheap but a great many of them apparently expect even lower cotton prices after the crop begins to move.

During the early part of the week there was a growing business in fine gray goods. Only a few large orders were noted, most business being in small lots.

Sales of bedspreads offered for the new season have been in moderate volume. Towels continue to sell in small quantities for early delivery. Blanket prices have become irregular and trading has been light. Drills, sheetings, twills and many heavy cloths for manufacturing have been purchased in small lots and at irregular prices.

There has been some slight increase in the volume of orders being placed with mills on fancy cloths of fine construction for the spring trade but few large transactions have gone through. The export demand continues slow.

While there was no change in the tire fabric situation, the resumption of heavier production schedules by automobile companies is generally regarded as a forerunner of increased business in tire fabrics.

Cotton goods prices were as follows:

Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	4
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	4½
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	5½
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	6½
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	8
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	9½
Brown sheetings, standard	10¼
Brown sheetings, 4-yd., 56x60s	8
Tickings, 8-ounce	18-19½
Denims	15
Standard prints	8
Dress ginghams	12½-15

Constructive Selling Agents for Southern Cotton Mills

J. P. STEVENS & CO., Inc.

57 Worth St.
New York City

YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—There was little change in the yarn market during the week. The effect of the government crop report was not fully apparent as the week closed. It was generally believed that prices would be subject to renewed pressure on account of the cotton drop. Some spinners were not inclined to quote until the situation became more settled. Market sentiment here is that as soon as the price of cotton is more definitely established, renewed buying may become apparent. In the meantime buyers are expected to continue their hand-to-mouth policy.

During the earlier part of the week the firmness of cotton prices kept yarn quotations on a generally even keel. Weavers showed interest in moderate quantities for spot and nearby delivery. There was a fair movement in small lots of insulating yarn. Knitters were slow buyers. After the crop estimate, many buyers withdrew from the market until the opening of this week. Reports from Southern spinners indicated that many of them saw no reason to further lower prices. They contend that current values are already too low and that it is futile to try to stimulate demand by offering cheaper yarns. Some weak sellers, however, were in evidence.

The stock situation is the most encouraging feature in the situation. Survey of stocks in the market and being held at the mills show that there is probably less yarn available from stock than has been the case in many years. There is also a growing belief that production for August will be a good deal lower than that in July and that curtailment will hold well through September at least.

Southern Single Chain Warps		30s	34½
10s	26	40s	41
12s	26½	40s ex.	46
16s	27½	50s	51
20s	29	60s	51
26s	32		
30s	33½		
Southern Two-ply Chain Warps			
8s	26	Carpet Yarns	
10s	26½	Tinged Carpet, 8s, 3 and	
12s	27	4-ply 21	
16s	28	White Carpet, 8s, 3 and	
20s	29	4-ply 25½	
24s	32		
30s	34½	Part Waste Insulating Yarn	
36s	39	8s, 1-ply 20	
40s	42	8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply 20	
40s ex.	47	10s, 1-ply and 3-ply 21	
		12s, 2-ply 22½	
		16s, 2-ply 24	
		20s, 2-ply 25½	
		26s, 2-ply 30	
		30s, 2-ply 31½	
Southern Single Skeins			
8s	26	Duck Yarns, 3 4 and 5-ply	
10s	26½	8s 27	
12s	27	10s 27½	
14s	27	12s 28½	
16s	27½	16s 30	
20s	29	20s 30½	
24s	30		
26s	31½	Southern Frame Cones	
28s	32½	8s 25½	
30s	33	10s 26	
Southern Two-ply Skeins		12s 26½	
8s	26	14s 27	
10s	26½	16s 27½	
12s	27	18s 28	
14s	27½	20s 29	
16s	28	40s 30	
20s	29	22s 31	
24s	32	24s 32	
26s	33	26s 33	
		28s 34	

CATLIN YARN COMPANY

NEW YORK BOSTON PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO

SOUTHERN OFFICE:

1017 Commercial Bank Bldg. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

DURENE
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

In all numbers. Supplied in cones, tubes, springs, skeins and warps; in natural, gassed, bleached and dyed.

American Yarn & Processing Co.

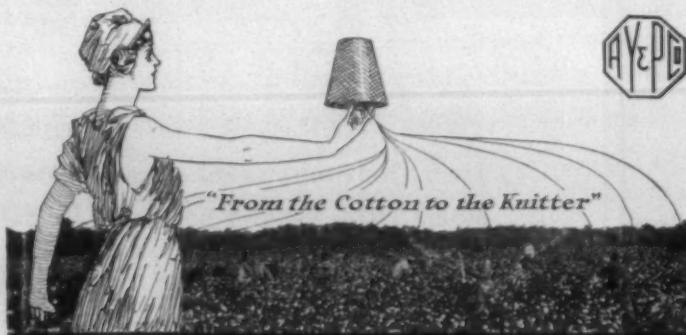
General Office

Mount Holly, North Carolina

SPINNERS and MERCERIZERS

Single and Ply Yarns

Unexcelled quality and service. No orders too small or too large for prompt execution.



August 14, 1930

CLASSIFIED ADS.

For Sale

36—Model L Draper Looms—72, 76 and 84".
 28—66" Draper Automatic Looms, 20 harness, automatic.
 48—40" Modified D Draper Looms, motor drive \$100.00 each.
 150—40" Model E Draper Automatic Looms, \$75.00 each.
 48—46" Model E Draper Automatic Looms, 1926 Model.
 84—40" Model E Draper Automatic Looms, 1926 Model.
 2—250 gal. Size Kettles, \$125.00 each.
 1—Model K Barber Colman Portable Tying-in Machine.

Charlotte Textile Machinery Company
P. O. Box 483 Charlotte, N. C.

Cloth room and finishing overseer available August 5. Colored fancies, white, rayon, cloth desizing, starching, napping, shearing. Clean cut, aggressive, capable. 20 years experience. Address F. L. H., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

RODNEY HUNT
 Textile Wet Finishing Machinery
 Water Power Equipment
 Rolls—Wood, Metal, Rubber
 RODNEY HUNT MACHINE COMPANY
 33 MILL STREET ORANGE, MASS.

THE RIGHT WAY TO TRAVEL
 is by train. The safest. Most comfortable. Most reliable. Costs less. Inquire of Ticket Agents regarding greatly reduced fares for short trips.
 SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM

Special Low Fares

Charlotte

To

Washington, D. C.	\$21.80
Baltimore, Md.	24.00
Philadelphia, Pa.	29.15
Atlantic City, N. J.	32.25
New York, N. Y.	34.05
Chicago, Ill.	49.62
Detroit, Mich.	45.67
Cleveland, O.	43.20
Toledo, O.	43.20

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on any quality of paper and envelopes to match

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Great Northern
 Hotel Chicago

FORMER GUESTS
 REPRESENT 90 PER CENT
 OF THE DAILY ARRIVALS

TRAVELERS select the Great Northern for its wonderful location in Chicago's "loop". They return because the large comfortable rooms, homelike environment, attentive service, excellent food and moderate charges make it an ideal hotel.

400 Newly Furnished Rooms \$2.50 a day and up—Sample Rooms \$4.00, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.00 and \$8.00.

New Garage One-half Block Dearborn St. from Jackson to Quincy

Thos. H. Sadler, Mgr.

A VACATION SUGGESTION

Why not try our especially arranged Rail and Motor Tours? A new vacation recreation combining rail and motor transportation through the Appalachian Mountain sections of Virginia, North Carolina, Eastern Tennessee and North Georgia. For booklet and complete information, call on Southern Railway System.

R. H. GRAHAM
 Division Passenger Agent
 Charlotte, N. C.

Attractive Excursion Fares

Via

Seaboard Air Line Railway

Summer Excursion Fares—

On sale daily until September 30th, with final limit October 31st. To summer resorts in the United States. Round trip fare Raleigh to Los Angeles and San Francisco, \$125.22. Stopovers at all points. Diverse routes.

Special Excursion Fares—

To Niagara Falls and Atlantic City on sale one day each week, limited to 18 days. Round trip fare Raleigh to Atlantic City, \$18.85; to Niagara Falls, \$28.65.

Week-End Excursion Fares—

Sold on Fridays and Saturdays good until midnight of Tuesday after date of sale. Round trip fare from Raleigh to Portsmouth-Norfolk, \$7.60; to Virginia Beach, \$8.15. For rates, schedules or information, apply to any Seaboard ticket agent or

H. E. PLEASANTS, D.P.A.,
 Raleigh, N. C.

More Silk Consumed

Consumption of raw silk for the month ended July 31, or "deliveries to American mills," increased 10,552 bales over the previous month, the total being 39,948 bales. Imports of raw silk into the country increased approximately 15,000 bales to 47,063 bales, the highest import figures since December, 1929. Stocks of raw silk in warehouses at the end of the month were reported as 35,565 bales, an increase of approximately 7,000 bales over the June total.

In analyzing the Silk Association figures, the intelligence bureau of the National Raw Silk Exchange points out the following:

"The total visible stocks of raw silk over the entire world at the end of July were reported as being 214,765 bales, or an increase of approximately 104,100 bales for the same date last year, while the world consumption for the month of July was given at 47,432, or a decrease of 15,300 bales from July, 1929. World consumption of Japanese raw silk has decreased approximately 12,000 bales from July, 1921, while stocks of Japanese raw silk have increased from 99,778 at the end of July, 1929, to 200,512 bales at the end of July, 1930.

"It is, however, interesting to note that at the end of July 21,200 bales of Japanese raw silk were in transit, compared with 16,300 at the end of June and 7,000 at the end of May.

"The first figure is the highest reported since January, 1930. Stocks of National Raw Silk Exchange certificated silk were at a very low point at the end of the month, only 1,710 bales being held in store. From the reported stocks plus in transit, and at the same rate of consumption, the supply of raw silk in this country will probably cover requirements for a period of approximately 40 days."

Program for Textile Exposition

Greenville, S. C.—The program for the ninth Southern Textile Exposition is rapidly assuming definite shape. On Wednesday, October 22nd, the Textile Section of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers will hold a national textile meeting, beginning at nine o'clock in the forenoon and concluding with a banquet in the evening.

The autumn convention of the Southern Textile Association will open on Thursday morning, October 23rd, and continue with a varied and interesting program throughout the day. Walter C. Taylor, secretary and treasurer, is expected here next week to talk over final arrangements with a special committee on entertainment, of which Edwin Howard is chairman.

A third convention of national importance is being considered favorably. An announcement concerning this will be made later.

Since the full list of exhibitors was published the following additional exhibitors have been assigned space: Acme Steel Co.; American Kron Scale Co.; American Pulley Co.; American Tool & Machine Co.; Armstrong Machine Works; Arnold-Hoffman Co.; Atwood Machine Co.; Barry Pulley Co.; Carolina Rubber Co.; Commerce & Finance; Dixie Spindle & Flyer Co.; Eclipse Air Brush Co.; H. & B. American Machine Co.; International Nickel Co.; Ivanhoe Div. of the Miller Co.; Oswald Lever Co.; Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div.; Platt's Metallic Card Clothing Co.; Port Utilities Commission of Charleston, S. C.; Rayon Publishing Corp.; Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.; Southern Bell Tel. & Tel. Co.; Square D Co.; Standard Oil Co. of N. J.; Stewart Bros. Paint Co.; Taylor Colquitt Co.; Tubize Chatillon Corp.; and Whitin Machine Works.

UNIVERSAL WINDING CO.

Boston

Textile Winding Machinery

Southern Offices

Charlotte, N. C.
Frederick Jackson
I. E. Wynne

Atlanta, Ga.
Jesse W. Stribling

Factory Office: Providence, R. I.



"Where Quality Counts"

U. S. Ring Traveler Co.

159 Aborn St., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

ANTONIO SPENCER, Pres. AMOS M. BOWEN, Treas.
WILLIAM P. VAUGHAN

Southern Representative, P. O. Box 792, Greenville, S. C.

"WHERE TRAVELER NEEDS ARE PARAMOUNT,"
Use the UNIVERSAL STANDARD PRODUCTS, which insure you against Interruptions and Delays in your work.

FOR FINE YARNS—

Use OUR SPECIAL TEMPERED NARROW TRAVELERS.

FOR UNIFORMITY OF TWIST IN PLYS AND CORDS—
Use the new "BOWEN PATENTED VERTICAL OFF-SET" Patent No. 1,636,992.



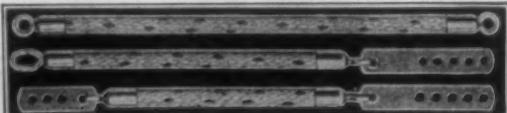
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ROLLER CALF

R. NEUMANN & CO.
Hoboken, N. J.

Direct Factory Representatives in the South
SOUTHERN TEXTILE SPECIALTY CO., Greenville, S. C.

Loom Cords a Specialty



We Also Manufacture

The Improved Dobby Bars and Pegs

Rice Dobby Chain Company
Millbury Mass.

August 14, 1930

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for two weeks.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three month's membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires and carry small advertisements for two weeks.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Experienced and best references. No. 5753.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder in small mill; experienced and reliable. No. 5754.

WANT position as carder or spinner, or as second hand in large mill. Age 25. Married. I. C. S. graduate carding and spinning. Four years experience as overseer, carding and card grinding, and in spinning. Sober industrious, efficient and reliable. References the best. No. 5755.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Eight years on present job. Wish to change. Best references. No. 5756.

WANT position as overseer cloth room or finishing or both. Experienced on all kinds of cloth white and colored. Understand all makes of finishing machinery. 15 years experience. Married and have family. No. 5757.

WANT position as roller coverer. 15 years experience, all makes of rollers. Prefer mill shop. Best references. No. 5758.

WANT position as carder or spinner or both. Can figure any machine in carding, spinning or weaving. Yarn and cloth analysis—all kinds of cloth and designing. No. 5759.

WANT position as dyer. 21 years with one mill, dyeing rayon, silk, mercerized and cotton hose. Handled 4000 pairs daily. Want position with small mill where job will be permanent if work is satisfactory. Available immediately. No. 5760.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Experienced on plain, fancies, rayon and cotton for eight years. Prefer N. C. or S. C. Best references. Good record. Now employed. No. 5761.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer weaving, finishing, designing or dyeing. Experienced on plain, fancies, dobby work, rayon and novelties. Especially expert in warp preparation, dyeing, and finishing. References. No. 5762.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Capable and conscientious. Experienced on various weaves and can give satisfaction. No. 5763.

WANT position as master mechanic. Lancashire experience in large mills, steam and electrical. Several years abroad on contracts for English textile firms. Practical, economical, loyal and tactful. Can go anywhere. Particulars and references on request. No. 5764.

WANT position as overseer cloth room, or designing. Several years experience in both departments; all grade of cloth. Age 30. Good references. No. 5765.

WANT position as paymaster or assistant, or as accountant. Age 27. Five years experience, best references. No. 5766.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Ten years with one large company, as overseer. Age 43. Experienced in yarns 6 to 30s. White and colored. Waste of all kinds. Best references. No. 5767.

WANT position as overseer carding, or second hand in large mill. Age 28. Single. Ten years experience as second hand, card grinder and speeder fixer. No. 5768.

WANT position as overseer carding. Experienced in carded and combed yarns. Age 36. Good references. No. 5769.

WANT position as superintendent, or as overseer carding and spinning, or as overseer carding. Best record and references. No. 5770.

WANT position as winder, long chain quilling or dresser. Present and former employers will recommend me. No. 5771.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill, or office manager. Young, ambitious, progressive, energetic, and experienced. Now employed but wish to change. No. 5772.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill, or as overseer carding. Age 35. I. C. S. graduate. 12 years on present job. Would only change for better paying position. No. 5773.

WANT position as cotton piece goods dyer. 12 years experience all colors cotton piece goods and raw stock. Graduate chemist. Married. Available on short notice. Good references. No. 5574.

WANT position as master mechanic or electrician, or as assistant in large mill. 19 years on present job. Prefer electrically driven plant, but familiar with steam plants. Go anywhere, but prefer the Carolinas. No. 5775.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Experienced on carded and combed yarns 4s to 80s. 12 years overseer—eight with present company. Best references. No. 5776.

WANT position as carder or spinner or both. Seven years experience as second hand and five as overseer. Best references. No. 5777.

WANT position as overseer spinning or as instant in large mill. Experienced and strictly sober. Will go anywhere in the South. References. No. 5778.

WANT position as overseer weaving, or as second hand in large mill. 20 years experience on plain and fancy weaves. I. C. S. graduate. No. 5779.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Experienced on plain weaves, carding and spinning. 15 years experience as overseer and superintendent. I. C. S. graduate. References. No. 5780.

WANT position as overseer spinning, spooling, warping, winding. Experienced on carded and combed yarns. 14 years with one company. Efficient, sober, reliable and available. Best references. No. 5781.

WANT position as overseer spinning or as second hand, in large mill. Four years with Beaumont Mills, Spartanburg. Four at Gaffney, over three at Reidsville, N. C. Familiar with yarns up to 48s. Refer to my employers. No. 5782.

WANT position as overseer carding and spinning. Experienced on white and colored work, coarse or fine. Best references as to character and ability. No. 5783.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Ten years on a wide variety of goods. Familiar with wide and narrow looms. References. No. 5784.

Adams-Millis Net Earning Decline

The first decline in net profits of Adams-Millis Corp., hosiery manufacturers, High Point, N. C., was reported when the company issued its semi-annual statement for the year ended June 30.

Net profits for the six months ended June 30 totalled \$413,069, after depreciation and Federal taxes, equal to \$2.15 a share on 156,000 shares of common stock. Earnings in the corresponding period of 1929 totalled \$442,060, or \$2.33 per share.

Stock of this firm which is listed on the New York Stock Exchange, closed at 25½, off half a point for the day. Its 1930 high is 32, low, 23.

J. H. Adams, president of the firm, in a statement accompanying the report, said:

"In the face of an almost continuous decline in commodity prices, which had the effect of unsettling retail trade in general, we consider the showing we have made very gratifying. May shipments of \$727,229 established a new high monthly record, and were 31.6 per cent greater than May, 1929. June shipments showed an increase of 32.6 per cent over June last year, while shipments for the first half of July were running 50 per cent of the corresponding period of 1929."

Inferior Rayon Now On Sliding Scale

Prices for inferior grade rayon yarn, according to market reports is now 65 cents for 300 denier, 80 cents for 150 denier and \$1 for 100 denier, the former system of selling all inferior rayon at 80 cents having been abandoned.

Trade reports are to the effect that in many instances inferior is sold only to yarn dealers and that the quantity of it is comparatively small, particularly in the heavier sizes.

Orr Mill Golf Course

Anderson, S. C.—The Orr Cotton Mill is soon to have its own golf course. The grading and bunkers in the large pasture near the mill is well under way. The sand greens have been made and six holes are ready. Those who are sponsoring this work are: Marshall P. Orr, superintendent of the mill; Joe Lyons, J. C. Herring, John Bevils, L. C. Herring, S. R. Moorehead, Joe Duncan and John Henry Frith.

August 14, 1930.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN



**Are your travelers
riding a roller coaster?**

Worn spinning rings with wavy flanges make your travelers "ride a roller coaster." Traveler trouble prohibits running the spindles fast enough to properly twist the maximum delivery of the rolls without undue number of ends down. Replace worn rings with new DIAMOND FINISH Rings, and get maximum production from your frames!

**Whitinsville (Mass.)
SPINNING RING CO.**



**REMOVING
And
ERECTING**

all kinds of Textile Machinery—regardless of size or location—is easy and safe with our Modern Equipment and Expert Mechanics.

During the past year we have Serviced Textile Mills from Massachusetts to Mississippi, assisting them in Dismantling, Transferring and Erecting their machinery.

If we can serve you write, wire or telephone for detailed information.

Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Inc.

Charlotte, N. C.

We Manufacture, Overhaul and Repair
Cotton Mill Machinery

W. H. MONTY,
Pres. and Treas.

P. S. MONTY.
Vice-Pres.



CARDS TELL THE STORY

There is the Bobby Jones card and there is the card of the ordinary player.

Why not endeavor to have "cards" on par with Bobby Jones by using Roy Grinders to keep them in condition.

It costs no more and over a period of years there is a saving.

B. S. ROY & SON CO.

Established 1868

Worcester, Mass., U. S. A.

**ROY
GRINDERS**

1866 ————— 1930

There is But One Best in Everything

**"Tuffer"
Card Clothing**

You cannot afford to operate your cards without at least trying a set of this celebrated card Clothing.

Once tried, always used

**Howard Bros.
Manufacturing Company**

Established 1866

Home Office and Factory, Worcester, Mass.

Branches:

Atlanta, Ga. (Factory)

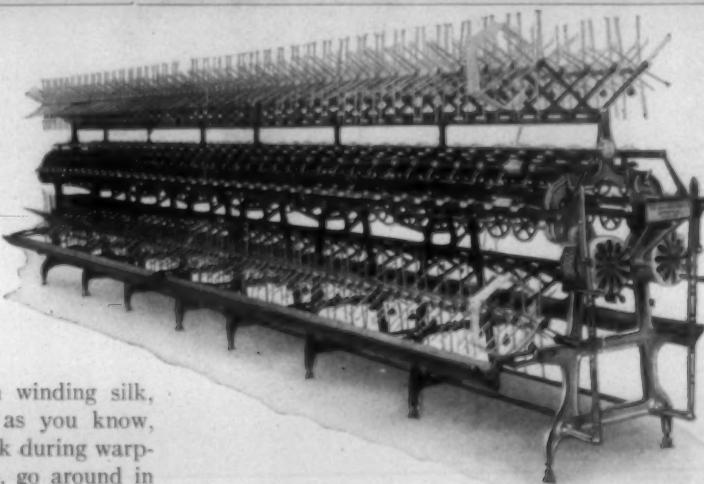
Philadelphia, Pa.

How to End Ringers In Winding

Ringers—those loose loops that occur in winding silk, rayon and light counts of cotton—are, as you know, expensive and annoying. When they break during warping the operator has to stop the machine, go around in back, tie the ends, resume his position, and start up again. The knots, moreover, cause trouble in weaving. In short, ringers lose time and cost money.

Chattering and side vibration of spindles cause this trouble. Whenever a spindle vibrates out of position, a ringer results. To stop ringers, then, end this vibration by supporting both ends of spindles firmly.

The Sipp-Eastwood is the only winder that enables you to do this. It is the only winder having oil-less spindle bearings that confine spindle ends *entirely* in a slot—a patented, and therefore exclusive feature in Sipp-Eastwood single and double deck winders.



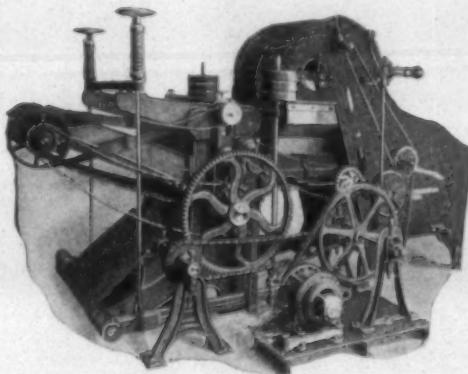
SIPP-EASTWOOD CORPORATION

KEEN & SUMMER STS., PATERSON, N. J.

*Winders, Warpers, Re-beamers, Quillers,
Folding Machines, Edge Warpers*

Representatives:

NEW ENGLAND
Joseph Barnes, New Bedford, Mass.
SOUTH
Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N.C.
ENGLAND
Textile Accessories, Ltd., Manchester.



Continuous Automatic Extractor

This apparatus consists of a ruggedly mounted pair of 12" diameter compound lever weighted squeeze rolls, with adjustable feed and doffer aprons, to which bleach or dye liquor saturated cotton or wool is continuously delivered by an Automatic Feed and by which the maximum percentage of such contained liquid is squeezed from the fibres and runs to waste or is recovered as the situation demands.

Why not employ this modern Extractor in your dyehouse?

C. G. SARGENT'S SONS CORP.
Graniteville, Mass.

*Builders of Cotton Stock Drying Machines
and Yarn Conditioning Machines*

Fred H. White, Southern Representative, Charlotte, N. C.

LOFTY

A fabric having a "lofty" feel is one that has a smooth, uniform finish to the touch of the fingers throughout the piece.

The entire absence of "harshness" and the delightfully "lofty" feel of fabrics treated with the

Wyandotte
Quality and Service
Textile Alkalies

is proof of the superior condition of fibres where these special purpose alkalies are used.

The perfect solubility of the Wyandotte Textile Alkalies, their absolute free rinsing qualities, together with their purity and uniformity, explain their unusual success in the textile field.



Ask your supply man for
"WYANDOTTE"

The J. B. Ford Co., Sole Mfrs., Wyandotte, Mich.